The Coshocton Democrat.

THOMAS CAMPBELL
ATTORNEY at LAW, COSHOCTON, O
Office in the north room under the Probate Court

E. T. & A. H. SPANGLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COSHOCTON.
Office in the building occupied for a series of years by David Spangler. n p12

E. SAPP,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST
OFFICE IN RUE & RICKETT'S BLOCK,
CORNER OF MAIN & RAILROAD STREETS.
Whole or parts of Setts of Artificial Teeth Inserted on Gold, Silver or Platina Plate, in the most approved style. Also Natural Teeth Cleaned filled and Extracted.
All operations warranted and charges moderate

LEE & POMERENE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COSHOCTON, OHIO.
OFFICE south rooms, under Probate Court.
sep. 7, 1863

CHARLES HOY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
COSHOCTON, Ohio,
WILL attend to professional business entrusted to his care, in any of the Courts in the State. aug28'61tf

JOHN E. IRVINE,
Attorney at Law.
COSHOCTON, OHIO.
OFFICE west side of Public Square. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Feb 1864

M'BRIDE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY TIDBALL HOUSE,)
COSHOCTON, OHIO.
Having leased this popular Hotel, and furnished it thoroughly, I am prepared to entertain the travelling public, and every exertion will be made, and no pains spared for the comfort of guests.
Patronage solicited.
THOMAS McBRIDE.
January 1, 1864

WM. WARD.
(SUCCESSOR TO T. V. BUNCE,)
COSHOCTON, O.
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. &c

A. G. DIMMOCK,
Attorney at Law
AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Office, adjoining room to the Democrat office
COSHOCTON—OHIO
Collections promptly attended to.

Dr. J. B. INGRAHAM.
Physician and Surgeon
Tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Coshocton and vicinity. Office, formerly occupied by Judge Sample.

Photographs & Ambrotyes
REMOVAL.
G. A. McDONALD,
HAS REMOVED HIS AMBROTYPE GALLERY FROM HARBAUGH'S HALL TO THE
New Brick adjoining the American,
SECOND STREET, COSHOCTON, O.,
Where he has a superior and complete Photographic and Ambrotype Gallery, and is prepared to furnish first class PICTURES from the smallest size to full cabinet size, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
April 27; 1864—1y

Simonton's Exchange.
No. 232, SOUTH HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS, Ohio
FARE—ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
[LIVERY ATTACHED.]
H. SIMONTON & SON, PROPRIETORS.T
June 17, 1863

B. R. SHAW,
MAIN STREET—UNDER DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
HAS ON HAND, and will constantly keep a general assortment of
STOVES, GRATE FRONTS,
And GRATES, Cheap.
Best Pittsburg Iron and Steel
Plows & Points.
Which are equal, if not superior to any ever offered in this market, and at as reasonable rates Call and examine them.
Coshocton, August 26, 1863.

THOS. M. SHAW.

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. MCGREGOR.)
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
Will continue the business at the old stand and keep constantly for sale
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles.
&c. &c. &c.
All repairing in his line of business done expeditiously as possible, and warranted.
Coshocton, June 22d, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

AT LIVERY.
GEORGE FACTOR, Respectfully informs the public that he keeps on hand, for hire a large stock of horses and carriages unsurpassed by any one in the county. Give him a call.
Coshocton, December 11, 1861

Coshocton Brewery.

BEER, ALE,
LAGER BEER,
MANUFACTURED BY
LOUIS BIEBER,
Northpart of Third-street, near the Union School House,—Coshocton.
All orders promptly filled.
The highest market price paid for Barley.
February 3,-1864.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
—ALSO—
Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & Co.,
25, Monroe street, Toledo.
Sold in Cleveland, by
L. F. & S. BURGESS.
Be careful to buy only the genuine
June 1, 1864

The Coshocton Democrat.

Terms—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. $2 50, if not paid within a year. To Clubs, 6 copies for $9, advance.

VOLUME XX. COSHOCTON, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. NUMBER 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NIGGER DOODLE DANDY.

Yankee Doodle is no more;
Sunk his name and station;
Nigger Doodle takes his place
And favors 'malgamation.

Nigger Doodle's all the go,
Ebon shins and brandy,
"Loyal" people all must bow
To Nigger "Doodle Dandy."

The white breed is under par,
It lacks the rich a-roma;
Give us something black as tar,
Give us "Old Dahomey!"

Nigger Doodle—look at him!
No barren soil or sandy,
Full of scent and southern vim
Is Nigger Doodle Dandy.

The Grecian nose is out of joint,
Can be pulled too easy;
Give us one without a point,
Flat and black and greasy.

Nigger Doodle, oh, it's nice!
The stock is getting handy,
Chance good to get a splice
With Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Blubber lips and killing sweet,
Kinky heads are splendid,
And oh, it makes such bully feet
To have the heels extended.

Nigger doodle up and down,
Ebon shanks are handy;
Wreathe for him Apollo's crown,
Dear! Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Nigger Doodle's all the go,
It's such a rich invention;
All the schoolmarms like it so
They will not brook detention.

Mix the colors, stir the paint,
Like sugar loaf and brandy;
Father of the coming saint,
Is Nigger Doodle Dandy.

Look at distant Beaufort now,
How the thing is "workin,"
Just as slick and nice, "I swow,"
As butter in a firkin.

Nigger Doodle, ain't you sweet?
Ain't you very handy?
Ain't you precious hard to beat,
Oh, Nigger Doodle Dandy?

Help is getting very scarce,
And wages are alarming,
But contrabands are coming fast,
The southern hive is swarming.

Nigger Doodle Kinky Crown,
Ain't you very handy?
Won't you bring the wages down,
My Nigger Doodle Dandy?

Nigger Doodle works so cheap,
The thought is quite bewitchin';
Won't we make a bully sweep
Of warehouse, barn and kitchen?

Nigger Doodle ain't it nice!
Labor cheap and handy,
Working for a paltry price
Suits the Dusky Dandy.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

A friend hands us a couple of letters which he received a short time ago from a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, from which we extract:

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, Va
July 2d, 1864.

Sir—We are 12 miles further away from Richmond to day than we were one month ago,—and I do not think that we will get much nearer that City this Summer, than we are at the present time On the 5th of June were within ten miles of Richmond—now, we are twenty-two miles from it, and fighting a little every day, and losing men every day, and gaining no ground for three weeks.

We have lost between seventy five and a hundred thousand men since the 4th of May last,—and that has weakened this Army, considerable. Although there are a great many of the 100 days' men here, they don't come up to time like the old troops. They think the field is no place for them They say Brough did not do the fair thing with them, and he gets as many curses from them as Vallandigham did last Fall. The majority of them think little McClellan was as near Richmond as U. S. Grant can ever get. I do sincerely hope that McClellan will get the nomination and be successful, and bring Peace and prosperity once more in our distracted country. For we need not look for Peace while Lincoln controls the White House,—which I hope will not be long.

If McClellan is nominated and the soldiers are allowed to vote, Lincoln will not get many votes from the Army of the Potomac. There is a great change in the minds of the people—they are all tired of this war. The whole Army is discouraged at present, over the three years bloody campaigning, until nearly every field in Virginia is stained with blood.

So far I have escaped unhurt. We lost 23 men out of Co. D. in one charge, on the 6th of May.

We crossed the Rapidan on the 5th day of May, with 40 men—and out of that number there are but eight left—the rest killed wounded and missing. Some of the wounded have got well and returned to duty,—which, together with some new recruits, again makes out Company number 23 men But of that number only 16 carry guns—we have two sick, and five "Sumers," [that is men who sham sick when there is nothing the matter with them.]

JOHN H. REAVIE.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
July 24, 1864

Sir—Yours of the 3d inst. is received, and I have to thank you—as letters from friends at home are welcome messengers. You say you do not know who will be the nominee of the Democracy for the Presidency. That Gen. Geo. B. McClellan is your choice,—and I sincerely wish that all the Northern Democrats were of your opinion—for there is a sudden and great change taking place.

Last Spring the opinion of the people was, that when Gen: Grant got the thing in his own hand, he would take Richmond, and sweep all before him: but he has not yet got that city. Neither will he ever take it by fighting. Grant is like many other great Generals in the South West—when they come to the Army of the Potomac and fight Old Bob Lee, they are no better than any other men of rank. Little Mc was nearer Richmond two years ago than Grant will ever get by fighting. The whole North combined cannot take Richmond.—Lee cannot be out generaled.

Last Fall, when Col. Metham was at home, he said the Rebels were then whipped. But they were not—but we have lost 75,000 men this Spring trying to whip them, and they are not whipped yet. Nor we never can subserve them by fighting.

Now you good and noble Democrats of the North, stand well up to Little Mc, and we will gain the victory in November—and Peace—glorious Peace, will dawn upon our once happy land.

JOHN H. REAVIE.

Democratic County Convention.

The annual nominating Convention, for Coshocton county, assembled at the Court House on the 5th inst., and organized by appointing Hon. F. W. Thornhill, President—and Wm. Walker, and P. Holmerick, Secretaries.

Thomas Campbell, S. C. Pancake, and William Baxton, were appointed a committee on credentials.

William Welch, Israel Dillon, Isaiah Reynolds, George Stringfellow and William Walker were selected as a Committee to report the names of Delegates to the Congressional Convention.

George Stringfellow, Thomas Campbell, and D. E. Laughlin, were appointed to report the names of a County Central Committee.

Thomas Campbell, D. E. Laughlin, Israel Dillon, S. C. Richards, Robt. Darling, were selected as a committee on resolutions.

The Convention then took a recess till half past 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Judge Campbell, from the committee on credentials, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Adams—*David E Laughlin*, Frederick Helmerich, John Chance
Bedford—John Shields, Wm Dean, James Sharpless
Bethlehem—S R Clarke, Thomas Reed, John Clark
Clark—Luben Hodington, Elias Bever, J B Powers, Noah Nyhart
Crawford—Jacob Cox, Samuel Miser, C P Helmerick, Peter Lenhart, Jacob Metz, Jacob B Lower
Franklin—Charles Miller, Thomas Roderick, N. Royer, Isaac Miller, Anthony Weimer
Jackson—L R Miller, William *Biggs*, Conrod Meyer, Ebenezer Foster, James Pickerell.
Jefferson—Thomas Darling, John Taylor, S C Pancake, R Darling
Kenne—*Nash* C Wolfe, John Whitcraft
Linton—Charles F Sangster, Noble Brelsford, John H Sicker. James Ingraham, Jr., William C, Keist, S M Bassett
Lafayette—Charles Feister, Morgan Miller, D S Trovinger, Jackson Craig
Mill Creek—*David* Lower, Isaiah Patterson, John Patterson
Monroe—James Severns *Wm* Krownapple, John Emerson
New Castle—J D Meredith, Samuel C. Richards, Noah Linebaugh
Oxford—Isaiah Reynolds, James Shanks, Wm Stewart
Pike—A J Cumming, Hiram Noland, William Graham
Perry—F W Thornhill, Israel Dillon, John F *Hoss*, J C Rine, William *Buxton*
Tuscarawas—Wm R Welsh, Thos Campbell. John Mulligan, Samuel Lennon, Henry N Shaw, Geoge Schier, Jacob Pewelson
Tiverton—George Stringfellow, Squire Meredith, George Ely, S F Draper
White-Eyes—*A* J Lockard, Solomon Deeds. William Walker

Mr. Welch, from the committee to report Delegates to the Congressional Convention, submitted the following, which was adopted. See proceedings of congressional convention.

Mr. Stringfellow, from the committee on Central Committee, reported the following, which were adopted:

J. C. Pomerene, H. N. Shaw, E. McDonald, W. R. Forker, Dr. H. Blackman, C. Helmerick, and Thornton Fleming.

Judge Campbell, from the committee on Resolutions, made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Coshocton County, now, as in the past, believe that the great principles of Government, as inculcated by Madison, Jefferson and Jackson, are the only safe rule of conduct for the People, as well as for those entrusted with the administration of Government affairs.

Resolved, That with the lamented Douglas, we believe that War is Disunion—that the bonds which unite these States cannot be cemented by blood, nor linked together by bayonets. But that PEACE, and FRATERNAL fellowship alone can beget and cement Union.

Resolved, That the Platform adopted at Chicago, so far as it demands a cessation of hostilities, and calls for a Convention of States, to settle all the points at issue between the North and South, meets our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That as in all times past, we have sacrificed all personal preferences, and private judgment, upon the altar of our country, and yielded to the will of the majority—so, now, we cordially accept the nominations made at Chicago, and will give McCLELLAN and PENDLETON our cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That the gallant soldiers in our armies are not responsible for the war, or for its mismanagement—and we extend to them the meed of praise for the patriotism and patient endurance they have manifested in this great, but unnatural strife.

The Convention then proceed to the selection of candidates, to be supported by the Democracy, at the ensuing election:

Charles H. Johnston, was unanimously nominated for County Auditor.

Asa G. Dimmock was unanimously nominated for Prosecuting Attorney.

For Recorder—1st ballot—C. Basset had		38
	Wilcoxon,	11
	Ravenscraft,	4
	Smith,	5
	Root,	22
2d ballot—Basset,		33
	Wilcoxon,	19
	Root	28
3d ballot—Root,		36
	Wilcoxon,	15
	Basset,	29
4th ballot—Root,		47
	Basset,	32
For Coroner—William Jeffries had		41
	N. Schott,	38
For Commissioner, L. Swigert had		25
	Joseph Kiem,	55

T. P. Latham was unanimously nominated for Surveyor.

William Simon was unanimously nominated for Infirmary Director.

On motion of Judge Campbell, it was resolved that the delegates to the Congressional Convention be instructed to vote for Judge Sample, as the first choice of this county, for Congress, if there was an honorable prospect for his nomination—if not, to vote for John O Neil.

The Convention then adjourned; with 3 cheers for McClellan.

SPEECH OF Hon. Wm. ALLEN,

At the Chicago Convention, on the nomination of General McClellan:

After the nomination of General McCLELLAN by the Chicago Convention, and after Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR, Hon C. L. VALLANDHAM, Mr. MCKEON, Hon. L. W. POWELL, and Mr. SAULSBURY had SPOKEN, the President rose and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention, we are honored with the presence here to-day of one whose reputation has ever stood high with the American people, and whose reputation is the more endeared to us from its connection with the memory of Andrew Jackson. [Loud cheers.] I call upon Senator Allen, of Ohio, to address the Convention.

Mr. Allen, who was received with enthusiastic applause, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM ALLEN, OF OHIO.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Men of America, during the last four years our rulers have been so unfortunate as to make political and military mistakes, which have exposed this nation to the complicated dangers of disintegration, despotism and anarchy. [Cheers.] The people of the nation at large, irrespective of party badges and distinctions, have become appalled at the dangers which threaten it in the near future, and have looked around to find on earth some power capable of rescuing them from these dangers to which they are exposed, and by which they are environed. They have found but one power, and that is the old Democracy of the United States. [Great cheering.] In obedience to the call of this endangered country, you have come forward here and tendered your services to aid the balance of your countrymen in the salvation of your country. [Cries of "good" and cheers.] Your deliberations are about to be brought to a conclusion; and, fully aware that it was the unhappy split in our ranks four years ago which opened the way for the ingress of this destructive power, you are now bound by your own allegiance to the Constitution of your country to close up your ranks and act unitedly, as the only means of saving it. [Cheers.] Hence it is that, notwithstanding the necessity and unavoidable diversity of sentiment with regard to unimportant and irrelevant issues, and with regard to the individuals named for the great office of President, in the end we behold what we are about to enjoy—the grand consummation of the union of the Democratic party first, and then the union of the States. [Loud cheers.] Whilst there is a Democrat in this land whose reason is not obscured by error, and whose heart is undaunted by danger, there need be no despair of the Union or of the liberties of the people. The people have done wisely in calling the Democracy to make this great effort for the country. I think they have done wisely, because our party, the great Democracy, can say—what no political party on earth can say—that before the breaking out of our troubles and the commencement of the war it acquired all the territory of the Union, carried the country successfully through two foreign wars, and so administered the government as to leave the people, at the end of its lengthened term of office, happy, prosperous and contented—[Cheers.] The States were then all in their proper places within the Union, and under the Constitution, and that Constitution four years ago remained as uncontaminated and unbroken as when it received the signature of the Father of his Country. With such a record for the party in the past, what could the nation do, than to see for itself that body has never betrayed us, and that under its wise administration we prospered and were happy. Under it we put down Hartford nullification and South Carolina nullification without drawing a drop of blood. [Cheers.] We never drew a drop of blood and we can say what no government on earth could say before, that under our administration peace and harmony prevailed, though the country extended over thirty four States, a space well nigh as large as the whole of Europe; occupied by a population made up from all parts of the world, speaking nearly all languages and entertaining all manner of religious sentiments, and spread over a land with a diversity of climate and having a variety of local interests.

We maintained happiness and prosperity as long as the Democratic party had control of the government. [Loud cheers.] We administered the government without having drawn a drop of blood for a political offense. [Renewed cheers.] Our President put down two such local difficulties as that which existed in the South in 1859, without even drawing a sword. How many men, I would like to ask, were murdered, and how long did the civil war last, in putting down the Hartford Convention? [Applaurs.] Mr. Madison was then in power. Where are the thousands and hundreds of thousands who by his order lost their lives in putting that insurrection down? Why, sir, he never injured even a pumkin. Laughter and cheesr. How was it in South Carolina, that State which threatened to seceede from the Union in 1832? Andrew Jackson was then in power as President. Did he murder hundreds of thousands of citizens in order to get rid of that local difficulty? There was not a word of it; but on the contrary he appealed in a great proclamation to the reason and sense of the people to maintain the Union and the country. He did what every Democrat had done before him, and will do afterwards—he assumed the proposition that mankind was capable of self-government, and that human reason was sufficient to maintain it without powder and steel. Loud and enthusiastic cheering.

The illustrious and eminent gentleman who presides over the deliberations of this body, threw out some remarks the other day, in his inaugural address, which, in my judgment, were eminently proper to be considered and acted upon by every Democrat. One of the Difficulties which you will have will be in getting all the votes you want, and the way you can get them is by adopting the idea of our illustrious President in this Convention; and that is to proclaim that we are not seeking power to massacre our enemies. Not at all. The men of the South were never as well protected as we used to protect them, and they never will be protected as well as we will protect them if they will come back. States as well as individuals will be regarded, for our administration, if elected by the Democratic party, will thereby be placed under the wholesome restraint and direction of Democratic instincts. Applause. That administration, instead of becoming the enemy and persecutor of any part of our people, will act like that celebrated woman in modern history, the first Catharine of Russia, a peasant girl born, by a marriage with Peter the Great and upon the death of her husband, became the sole sovereign of the Russian Empire. The first act of her power was to issue an order that all the gallows and gibbets of the country should be pulled down,—applause—and that all the instruments of human torture should be broken to pieces. Renewed cheering. That is the spirit in which we commence this contest. We will have no Bastiles put up, but we will have the present Bastiles opened and cleaned out. Tremendous cheering. Our President will be the friend and guardian and protector, in obedience and within the limits of the Constitution, of every State, and of every, woman and child within the sweep of our flag. Applause. In this spirit we will present ourselves with a fascination so great that the timid Republicans, who are now afraid that we will be down upon them with more blood and more taxes, will come to our camp and sit in protection under the broad aegis of the Constitution and the law, as administered by the faithful interpreters of that Constitution, the Democratic nominees. As matters stand we have been in somewhat of a predicament for the last three or four years. The Democratic party during that time has been without any organized representation. With the exception of the States of New York and the smaller State of New Jersey, there was not an organic thing on this continent that was not against us. The Federal governments including the army and navy, was in the hands of Mr. Lincoln. State governments, with the two exceptions mentioned, were all against us; and yet, with all this organic power opposed to us, what do we behold! Why, we behold a rising power,—a spontaneous current made up of the contribution of individual wills, and individual feelings; and that power is so great as to make Mr. Lincoln and his people in Washington tremble in their boots. Cheers.—We have not a musket; we don't want any—we don't need any. We have the ballot box, we have tickets, we have human reason, and all we ask of Mr. Lincoln is that he will keep the road to the ballot box unobstructed by fraud or force; that he will make the road open to the people; give us a clean ticket and a fair count out. Laughter and applause. That is all we want.—We do not care how many revolvers he has, so that he will just keep them away from the people. We want him to do that. Mark you! We don't want him to interfere, and don't think he will try it after this demonstration.

Now, my friends, I know how anxious you all are to get through with the glorious doings of this day. I am not going to detain you. Nor am I going to say that I will support the ticket. Great God! I never did anything else. Cheers. I will not only support it, but I will do it with all my heart, with all my might, and with all cheerfulness. I once voted for a man on the Democratic ticket for Congress, and refused to speak to him as I returned from the polls, because he was on the ticket; and, my friends, I take it for granted, and always have taken it for granted, that, whatever else happens in the world, God and the people can't be wrong. Applause. I came here without any personal feelings in this business. I have no desire, but that the desires of others shall be gratified. I think now that any fears which some of our friends may have entertained in regard to this eminent man already nominated are without any foundation. I will tell you why. We have had Presidents of the United States before this who commanded the whole army and navy, and wore victorious Generals. Did they do us any harm? Did Andrew Jackson enslave his country? Loud and enthusiastic cheering. Did he employ armies to silence the clamors of a few factions in South Carolina? Not at all. How many men did he send to the Bastile? Not one. He was a military man, with military instincts as strong as General McClellan, and with this difference: that Jackson came in upon his own popularity, and McClellan comes in as a man believed by the Democratic party to be fittest for this particular emergency. McClellan has been suggested by the perilous condition of the country for reasons, all of which have been given to the people; but it makes no difference whether they have been given to the people or not; there is a secret instinct in the breast of every Democrat which at night, when he is alone and passes his eye over the darkened aspect of this country, will lead him to feel and see a reason to have some person of McClellan's stripe near at hand. Applause. Do you understand it? The army, this great citizen army, does not belong to any one man in this country. It belongs to the people; it is a part of the people; it is under the patronage and protection of the people, and the army will know what we want very well. They know that we don't intend to say to them: "Go on, you brutes, into the field; no matter how many thousands of you are slaughtered to-day, I will draw a drag-net through the country and haul up as many more to be slaughtered to-morrow." Loud cheers. Nothing of that kind. We don't want a cold-blooded joker at Washington who, while the District of Columbia is infested with hospitals, and the atmosphere burdened by the groans and sighs of our mangled countrymen, when he can spare a minute from Joe Millers' Jest Book, looks out upon the acres of hospitals and inquires, "What houses are those?"—We want a man who can entertain a proper appreciation of their sufferings—a man who knows what a soldier means when he points to a missing arm and says: "This arm was lost at such a battle;" or raising a mutilated hand, says: "This hand was fractured at such a battle—this limb was broken at such a battle, where I fought at your order in defence of the Government of my country, as you told me." When a soldier comes to Geo. B. McClellan he will not be answered in a ribald joke. The soldiers understand this thing. They know what the Democratic party means; that, so long as the army exists under Democratic rule, the brave children of the country who have enrolled themselves under its banners will be respected, regarded and cared for; their pensions paid, their families provided for, because there will be some humanity as well as blood in this business. There will be no call upon half a million of young men to go and be cut to pieces under any pretence, hashed worse than animals, worse than the Roman gladiators, and then come back to be put off with a jest. Cheers They will all know, every one of them, that Gen McClellan is no joker, and will know, every one of them, when they are told to fight, that it will be for something that is constitutional and legitimate, and when they are told the fighting is ended they will be willing to say, "Well, General, Mr. President, I expect you are about right." Willingly and cheerfully they will acquiesce in the decision of the nation as exhibited in the person of the President. The army will throw up their caps in spite of subordinates; because the election of General McClellan will reconnect them with a gentleman.—Hitherto orders have been issued and plans devised to cut off the army from the people, to seperate them and array them against each other, and that has been the great danger of the last four years. This vote will reconnect the army with the people, and give the civil the paramount authority over the military of the country. [Loud cheers.]

Unheard of Monstrosity—A Woman has Twins with Snakes' Heads

[From The Dubuque Herald.]

Wonders never ceasel and the greatest ever heard of in these modern times has just come to our knowledge from entirely reliable authority. It fully disproves the wisdom of Solomon when he proclaimed that "there was nothing new under the sun." The facts, as related to us, are:

About two weeks ago, the wife of a market gardener, residing at Eagle Point in this city, gave birth to twins which, instead of being provided with the head and features of the "human form divine," had each the head and neck of a snake. Below the head and shoulders the children were of a natural and comely form. From the shoulders up they presented the horrible shape and characteristics of the serpent. Immediately after their birth a consultation of physicians was held, at which it was very properly decided to bleed the monsters to death, which was accordingly done. What disposition was made of the bodies we have not heard.

The cause assigned for this lusus nature is, that several months ago, shortly after the woman became enciente, her husband playfully threw a snake's head into her face, which so frightened her that the fœtis assumed the horrible shape into which they were brought into the world.

The Pirate Florida.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A letter from Tenneriffe, dated Aug. 4, says the steamer Florida arrived here yesterday. She was permitted to take coal and what provisions she required, and sailed at noon, going south. During her stay she received none of those courtesies extended to vessels of war visiting this port. It is reported that she came here direct from the coast of New England, here she took and destroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which the pirates regret they did not save. It is supposed this steamer was the Electric Spark. One of her officers and two of her crew left the Florida at Tenneriffe.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 10:30 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

This Department is still without any dispatches from south of Nashville. It is supposed to be Sherman's design to withdraw his advance columns and give his army rest in Atlanta, to establish himself securely there and restore his railroad communications, broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances.

No operations by the armies of General Grant or Gen Sheridan are reported to-day.

The Provost Marshal General's office is busily employed in arranging the credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears.—Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediatly requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have therefore been refused.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE enthusiasm with which the news of the result of the Chicago Convention was received last night was remarkable. The whole town shouted for McClellan, Pendleton and McDonald.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Butler's Dutch Gap Canal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Tribune's special at Butlers headquarters 5th, says:—Dutch Gap canal, is so far completed that its success is beyond question. The river will be taught a new and better channel, and commerce will be forever facilitated. But of how much use, as a military expedient, the canal may be, remains to be seen, It will by no means open the river to Richmond. Rebel gunboats are now a mile or two above it; Fort Drewry is at one it, and there may be obstructions in the channel above. However, by means of it we shall flank Howetts House battery, which is almost as formidable as Drewrys Bluff, and shall cut off six miles of river.

A Battle in Iowa Between the Sioux and Winnebagoes.

We are indebted to Col. Ogg for the following particulars in regard to the attack upon the Winnebagoes by the Sioux. Wednesday two Winnebagoes in a canoe on the Missouri River, near Decatur, were fired upon from the east bank and one killed and the other wounded. The surviving Indian went to the Winnebago camp, gave the alarm, and a party started in search of the Sioux. They followed them down the river several miles to another Winnebago camp, where they found fourteen women and children of that tribe massacred, the males belonging to the camp being absent. Thursday the hostile Sioux were overtaken by the Winnebagoes, and a fight was going on at last accounts. The latter had sent into the Omaha Agency for ammunition, which had been furnished.

Thursday evening Dr. Graff was in town to procure assistance for the Winnebagoes from the commanding officer here. The people on the other side of the river are very much alarmed. It is impossible to get any reliable information as to the number of Sioux engaged in this raid, but probably not more than twenty. The camp where the murder was committed is on the Iowa side of the river, and not more than seven or eight miles from Oawa.

Varieties.

A hearty jest kills an ugly face.

A homely card-player is a plain dealer.

They call the moon melancholy, but she always looks at the bright side of things.

It is less merit in a horse than in a housewife to be a scrub.

If a fop should cut his own throat, it would be monkeycide.

The human race is undoubtedly of more importance than a horse race.

August is unquestionably the grand harvest month for reapers and doctors.

It seems strange that death, like criminal courts, cities the apoplectic three times.

With a childhood full of affection, we may endure half a life in the cold world.

Prose may be taught but not poetry; wings can more easily find feet than feet wings.

A dance upon the Sabbath leads very often to a dance upon nothing.

It is said that the substitute which the Arabs are most apt to use for lost teeth, is gum Arabic.

If a man has a scolding wife, it is no misfortune to him to be so deaf as 'not to hear thunder.'

The Yankees, it is said, are apt to mind their p's and q's; the Chinese their teas and cues.

Teach Me to Pray.

Lord, I would humbly come to thee,
For thou hast kindly said I may,
With pitying eye thy suppliant see;
Teach me to pray.

Burdened with sin and anxious care,
Thy gracious call I would obey;
Now, blot me feel thy presence near;
Teach me to pray.

I cannot ask without thy grace;
Thou art my only help and stay;
Help me in faith to seek thy face;
Teach me to pray.

When skies are clear and friends surround,
And pleasures tempt my feet to stray,
In earnest prayer let me be found;
Teach me to pray.

Whene'er my doubts and fears oppress I,
In sorrow's cheerless, wintry day,
Still may I flee to thee for rest;
Teach me to pray.

And when with fainting heart I bend,
Yet know not what to think or say,
Saviour, thy quickening Spirit send;
Teach me to pray.

Where should a trembling sinner turn?
Thou art the Life, the Truth, the Way;
Of thee, my helpless soul would learn—
Teach me to pray.

In every storm of life I meet,
Till called from earth to pass away,
Beneath thy sheltering "Mercy Seat,"
Teach me to pray.

He who admits that he has a secret to keep has, by doing so, revealed one half of it as the other will soon follow.

The doctor who uses a stethoscope, questions the lungs as to their condition, and is answered by 'a voice from the pit.'

If aerolities; as many astronomers conjecture, come from the moon, a person hit by one of them would be badly 'moon-struck.'

The confounded dead rivers of medical mixtures are like other rivers, demanding every year a great many dead bodies,

The beetle often preaches a funeral sermon in advance, although the insect, like many other clergymen, is only thinking of worldly things,

Man shudders at the red oil of our life's lamp where he finds it shed; to him it is the red death-signature of the destroying angel.

Tears of the soul have ever filled the world. In both the physical and moral worlds there is more sea than firm land.

Whatsoever religion is not work, had better go and dwell among the Brahmins, Antinomians and Howling Dervishes.

Wealth bears heavier on talent than poverty; under gold-mountains and thrones, how many a spiritual giant may lie crushing and buried.

In this theatre of man's life, God and the angels only have a right to be spectators.—Contemplation and action ought ever to be united.

We do not wonder that the impression of the first type is recorded to have been crimson. It was flushing of a new and glorious morning.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The Coshocton Democrat.

ASA G. DIMMOCK—Editor.

COSHOCTON:

Wednesday.....September 14, 1864.



OUR MOTTO.

THE UNION AS IT WAS: CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
The AMERICAN UNION FOREVER.

From an Extra Democrat.

☞ The intense anxiety to read McCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, induces us to issue it in this form, in advance of our publication day. Like the noble, but persecuted Vallandingham, he is for the Union. It was the constant asseveration of the exiled patriot, that he would "consent to no peace at the expense of the Union"—and he said, "Woe to him, to the third or fourth generation, who shall teach men dis-union."—And now comes the standard-bearer of the National Peace Democracy, and proclaims that the "Union is the one condition of PEACE—we ask no more." This letter proclaims the genuine gospel of PEACE—and, it will meet a cordial response in the hearts of the American Democracy. In other respects, it is just the Document for the times. It lifts the democratic party from the pit of dis-union and damnation, to which Long, and others, were dragging it, and plants it upon the rock our fathers selected—the Union and the Constitution—one and inseparable.

There is another glorious pledge in the letter—"the right and binding authority of LAW over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace."

All hail to the Patriot Chief—in his hands the Liberty, Peace, and prosperity of the People—and the Union and Sovereignty of the States, are secure.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as the candidate at the next election for President of the United States.—It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indellible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, the Constitution and Laws, and the flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so until its end.—The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise; to restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils, and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such a peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace. We ask no more.

Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union; but the Union MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL HAZARDS.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union. As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitation of executive power, endeavor to restore economy in public expenditures, re-establish the supremacy of law, and, by the operation of a vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed upon labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound system, while the right and the binding authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and relying on His all-powerful aid, to do my best to restore Union and Peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their Liberties and Rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, and others of the Committee.

Bells Ringing for McClellan.

Ring out, clear bells, to the clear sky,
The precious tidings from the West;
To those who love their country best;
Misrule is dying—let it die!

Ring out the Reign that spoils the Land
For rogues we here shall hear no more;
Ring out the Feud that spill our gore;
Ring in the Reign our Fathers planned.

Ring out a swiftly dying cause,
And wretched wrongs of bigot strife;
Ring in the Nation's second life,
The Constitution and the Laws!

Ring out the want, the waste, and sin,
The foul corruption and its tool;
Ring out the Pharisee and Fool,
But ring the Christian Hero in!

Ring out the Wolves disguised in fleece,
Ring out false Priest, and filthy Creed—
Black wars where white men's bosom's bleed
Ring in the halcyon days of Peace!

Ring in the valliant man and free,
The patriot heart, the spotless hand;
Ring out the Lord of Contraband;
Ring in our Chief, that is to be!

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

George B. McClellan,

Of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

George H. Pendleton,

Of Ohio.

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State—WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG
Supreme Judges—PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP
long vacancy—MACHIAS C. WHITELEY.
short vacancy—ALEXANDER S. BOYS.
Attorney General—LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD
Comptroller—WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS.
School Commissioner—ALEX. S. RAMSEY.
Bord of Public Works—WILLIAM LARWILL
To fill the Vacancy—CHARLES BOESEL.

For Congress—13th District.

CHARLES FOLLETT.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Auditor—CHARLES H. JOHNSTON,
Prosecutor—ASA G. DIMMOCK,
Coroner—WILLIAM JEFFRIES,
Commissioner—JOSEPH KEIM,
Recorder—LAUREL L. ROOT,
Infirmary Director—WILLIAM SIMON,
Surveyor—THOMAS P. LATHAM.

Some Good Reasons for Preferring McClellan to Lincoln.

The advocates of the re-election of the widow-maker, say McClellan is as strong for the War as Lincoln. We deny it—but, suppose he is—under him, it would be a very different kind of war—and there are many reasons for preferring Little Mac to old Abe.

1. Abraham Lincoln has shown that he either cannot or will not conquer the Rebellion.

2. He will not accept peace on any basis but the overthrow of the institutions of the South, or subjugation.

3. He is pledged to a policy unconstitutional, and untenable—which can never restore harmony while a man lives, or a woman remembers her household, in the South.

4. His whole civil policy is injurious, if not ruinous, to the laboring classes—especially to the West—and ought to be changed.

5. George B. McClellan is an able soldier, and will re-organize—not increase—the army so as to demonstrate the futility of resistance, by the South—unless, after a fair interchange of propositions—they lay down their arms on the basis of a restored Union.

6. He is untrammeled by hateful political dogmas, and can make honorable peace, or honorable war—looking solely to the Constitution and Union of our Fathers.

7. He is a gentleman, a soldier and a statesman.

8. Under Lincoln's Administration the liberties of the North are endangered. Under McClellan, freedom of speech, press, ballot, religious belief, as well as trial by jury, and habeas corpus, are sacred.

9. Peace and Union are certain under McClellan, at an early day.

McCLELLAN'S LETTER.

The letter of General McClellan, to the committee who informed him of his nomination at Chicago, in which he accepts that nomination, is now before the People—and has produced a most profound sensation. The leaders of all parties are dissatisfied with it—while the honest masses of the people hail it as the old shepherds hailed the star of Bethlehem—as the harbinger of a new life for our country—the sure foundation of Hope for Peace and re-Union.

The Columbus Journal, thinks it is full of hidden copper-head treason—while the New York News thinks it is full of War. So, as this crisis has produced many wiseacres, each of whom has a different road out of our perils—so, they will differ as to the merits of McClellan's letter. But, deep down in the hearts of a patriotic People, it will reach a chord that will swell out in responsive shouts, and the tide will roll on to victory.—The great merit of this Letter, is, that it proposes as McClellan early advised Lincoln to do, to offer the South a full guarantee of all their Consritutional Rights—and with the Army, and all the powers of Government, to protect those Rights When the People of the South behold their enemies, the Abolitionists, driven from power—and the Northern Armies ready to protect, and not to destroy—the rebel armies will melt away like ice in June, and the People will gladly return to the Union. No man in his senses can doubt this, and no man, who has half sense, would vote to let the South go, until all this had been offered to them.

The People are not only tired of, but disgusted with Mr. Lincoln's policy. He has set up his own will, instead of the Constitution and the Laws, and is waging this war to enforce his will and not the Law. McClellan will first restore the Constitution to its full power—hold up this Government and Union as it was for forty years in the beginning, when both North and South loved and revered it, and invite the South to return! They WILL return—the war will cease.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer says—"Every Democratic paper in Ohio—and there are some 80 or 90 of them—is giving the Chicago Nominees a cordial and earnest support, with the exception of the Columbus Crisis. In the other States the press is unanimous and enthusiastic for the ticket. Never in our history has there been a more prompt acquiescence in the choice of a National Convention. There is a general feeling that if Lincoln is re-elected, all guarantees for life, liberty, and property are lost: and no genuine Democrat will directly or indirectly contribute to that result.

IT WON'T WIN.

The Republicans are now endeavoring to persuade those of their party who have determined to vote against Mr. Lincoln, the widow-maker, and for McClellan and Peace, that Little Mac is as much for war as Lincoln! That is a shallow mode of electioneering. The least informed voter in the land knows that Lincoln's abolition notions caused the war—and that his Negro Policy is the only obstacle in the way of Peace! Hence, if Lincoln is removed, and the Abolitionists put out of power—the South have no cause of complaint—much less for war—and that the election of McClellan would be followed immediately by negociations for Peace! Let no honest Republican be fooled by the cry that the War will continue under Little Mac—his policy is the only sure road to Peace, without dis-union!

☞ The friends of the widow-maker are most industrious in their efforts to make the people believe the rebellion is about crushed. The fall of Atlanta and Mobile, they say, destroys the south. This is all moonshine—sheer humbug—though we could wish it was true. The capture of every Southern city, and Richmond too, will not end the war—unless the rebel armies are destroyed—and even the lying telegraph reports no very serious disaster to the rebel forces. The more territory we acquire, the larger must the army be that holds it—and the more concentrated the rebel power. Even Tennessee would scorn us, the moment our troops are withdrawn. Lincon's policy will never restore the Union, much less establish Peace—and all these flourishes over our victories, are shams, to catch votes for the widow-maker.

THE TICKETS will be ready in a few days. We hope those who have acquaintances in the Army, will supply themselves, and forward immediately.

THAT BANNER.—Upon general consultation, it is understood that the Banner awarded to the democracy of Adams in 1862, was won by Clark tp. last fall, and we presume will be cheerfully given up by Adams. Let Clark name the time and place for receiving it—how will Warsaw do?—and Adams will present it, and—win it back again on Little Mack. Let arrangements be made, and let us have a good time, on that occasion.

☞ Mr. Delano, the widow-maker's candidat for Congress, has been making speeches in this county, to very small audiences, and very long faces. Mr. Delano, years ago, was very much opposed to shooting Mexicans—but now, he could exterminate the whole South, and was villanously slanderous upon one half the North. Mr. D. did not seem particularly anxous to obtain volunteers, though Grant is said to need them much. He did not propose to go and fight, himself—but he wants to go to Congress, and there vote to compel others to go—and to heap up the Taxes. Two years ago, the Democracy beat one of Lincon's Quartermasters, for Congress, and now he has set up another, to be even worse beaten. Why do they not put up a fighting man for Congress, in this District? Why always put up a fellow who prefers to handle the money, and keep out of all danger? Delano is a lawyer and a banker—he was the agent of the old Granville Bank—he was engaged in stock-jobbing in New York, and he had an interest in one of Breslin's wild-cats in Indiana! We suppose he acted honestly—but why select such a man to represent this great agricultural district? He has no interest or sympathy with it—his heart is with shoddy. Beat him!

☞ Last winter Delano was in the Legislature—he voted to make the Home Guards—National—and to give Brough power to drag them out of the State—and he urged Brough to do it. He now wants to go to Congress, where he will vote to drive every male between 16 and 60 into the army. That's him!

☞ It should have been stated, last week, that JOSEPH BURNS, jr. had declined being a candidate for Recorder, previous to the meeting of the convention.

The Chicago Platform.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, in his correspondence with the New York Express, thus states the Chicago Platform that is to be:

"We have settled on three planks.
"1. Beat Lincoln.
"2. Beat Lincoln.
"3. Beat Lincoln.

"May God have mercy on the Old Joker."

If there ever was a man who has become an object of general detestation, that man is LINCOLN. Since the days of the French Revolution no such monstrosity has been elevated to the head of affairs. The people feel as if no change could be for the worse and that any human being upon the face of the earth, who has the slightest prospect of beating LINCOLN, is to be preferred to him. All have felt his oppression and tyranny—All want to be relieved from it.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates from the Counties of Coshocton, Knox, Licking and Muskingum, met in Convention in the City Hall, Newark, Ohio, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent the 13th District in the Congress of the United States.

Dr F H Jennings, of Muskingum county, was elected President.

Henry Smith, of Licking; Samuel Adams of Muskingum; James M. Burt, of Coshocton, and J H Young, of Knox, were elected Vice Presidents.

M C McFarland, of Coshocton, and John B Roberts, of Muskingum, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, Thomas Campbell, of Coshocton, Jabiel Tedrick, of Licking, Robert Miller, of Knox, and Patrick Hirst, of Muskingum, were appointed a committee on credentials.

On motion, A P Blocksom, of Muskingum, Samuel Axtell, of Knox, Samuel Ketchum of Coshocton, and Gibson Atherton and W D Morgan were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Judge Campbell from the committee on credentials, reported that allowing each county to cast one vote for every 100 votes given by it for C L Vallandigham, and an additional vote for each fraction of 50 votes or upwards, entitled the several counties in this District to the following representation, viz:

Coshocton	25
Knox	26
Licking	38
Muskingum	36
Total	125

On motion the report was accepted.

Mr Morgan from the committee on resolutions reported that the committee would present but a single resolution and it was in the words following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the 13th Congressional district cordially accep and endorse the platform adopted at Chicago by the Democratic National Convention, and will give to its nominees their hearty, undivided support.

The reading of this resolution was followed by tremendous applause, and when the President called for a vote on its adoption, the walls resounded with a deafening AYE.

On motion the convention then proceeded to ballot for a nominee for Congress. The name of Hon John O'Neill was presented by Mr Blocksom of Muskingum,—the name of Hon Charles Follett by Mr Ink, of Knox. Judge Campbell of Coshocton stated that the convention of said county, had instructed for Judge Sample, but at the request of that gentleman his name was not presented. The counties being called to order, voted as follows:

	O'Neill		Follett
Coshocton	25	Knox	26
Muskingum	36	Licking	36
	61		61

Mr Follett having received a majority of all the votes, was, on motion of A P. Blocksom, Esq., of Muskingum, seconded by Judge Campbell, of Coshocton, declared unanimously the nominee of the Democracy of the 13th District for Congress.

A committee having been appointed to wait on Messrs O'Neill and Follett, and request their presence, both gentlemen soon afterwards appeared and addressed the convention in a style and spirit that elicited enthusiastic applause. At the close of the speeches, after ordering the proceedings to be printed in all the democratic papers of the district, the convention adjourned.

F H JENNINGS, Prest.

M C McFARLAND, } Secretaries
JOHN B ROBERTS, }

Speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM,

At Dayton, on the Chicago Convention.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Without further ceremony, I propose to address you briefly on the subject to consider which you have assembled here to night. It is suggested that I should reply to the harangue made the other night here by Robert C Schenck. [Cries of That's it—give him hell!] I beg leave, most respectfully, to decline. These questions in which you are all so deeply interested, in common with the whole country, are of too great magnitude to justify me in consuming your time in the discussion of any thing which fell from his lips. As to his personalities I would at no time take occasion to reply to them. He belongs to that class of men who with the end of this war will be consigned to oblivion, or live only in memory as the hero of Vienna and the petty tyrant of Baltimore. Like the toad ugly and venemous, but without a precious jewel on his head his speeches are consistent with the character of his mind. You will pardon me, therefore if I decline to review that which he uttered here, which find correctly reported, no doubt, in the columns of the Cincinnati papers. Only let me say that he, of all men, ought to be the last to denounce others as revolutionists, beginning public life twenty two years ago with the most glaring act of revolution ever committed in Ohio, breaking up the legislature and striving to array in bloody collision the party to which he belonged, against the lawmaking power of the State. I came back here for other purposes; you are assembled with a different motive.

As your representative in part of the Chicago Convention, I am here to night to render briefly an account of my stewardship there. Of the importance of that Convention I need say nothing. Only let me say that in numbers, in character, in dignity and in ability, it was fully adequate to the purpose for which it assembled. I do not exaggerate—nay scarce even do justice to that body of men when I say it was the grandest Convention assembled on this continent since 1787. He must be an able man who would undertake, singly and alone, to criticise the action of that Convention, especially if he professes to belong to the party which it represented.

The Convention was emphatically not only a peaceable but a peace convention. [Applause] It assembled and sat in harmony, and declared the present public sentiment of the United States, and, unequivocal in its language it has explicity declared it. Denouncing the war as an experiment and a failure, and charging to its account all the oppressions, wrongs and outrages committed by the Administration for the past four years, as well as the injury to the material prosperity of the country which has followed, it demands, as the sentiment of the people of these United States, that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, to the end that there may be a convention of the States, to restore peace to the land upon the basis of a Federal Union of the States. This is its proclamation. It was a Union Convention and it declared unswerving fidelity to that union.—It was a peace convention, and speaking in the name of more than twenty millions of freemen, it demanded peace after a failure of the experiment of war, where by to restore the Union. Next after this—but first, before I proceed, let me say that no man among the earnest advocates of peace, from the beginning of this war to this hour, has in any formal public declaration demanded more than that convention has declared. It ought to be satisfactory to every man in the land. [Cries of "It is."] It meant peace, and it said so. [Applause.] It meant, and it means now, that there shall be no more civil war in this land, no increase of taxation, no augmentation of the public debt, no more conscription, no more enlistments, no more bounties, no more shedding of blood, no more violations of the Constitution, no more arbitary arrests, no more suppression of newspapers, no more putting down of freedom of speech, but a return of the days peace and prosperity in the land. [Applause] This is the entertainment to which we and all you, are invited. We bring you back again to the time of your fathers—the times which your own eyes saw, whereby your own hearts were gladdened. This is what it promises, just the antagonism of that which is held out to you by the supporters of Abraham Lincoln. They would fall down and worship before Moloch. They demand your first born as a sacrifice. [A voice, "See them in hell first"] and a war no longer pretended to be for the restoration of the Union. [Cries of That's so,"] but only to compel ten millions of people to abandon a social and domestic institution which has existed from the beginning in these States, [Cries of "D——d Abolitionists,"] Without distinction of party, the Convention held at Chicago hold out to you, one and all the promise of a return of the good old days of the Republic—such days as you saw in the olden time. That is its declaration. Next, for it deals only with living issues, it warns this Administration that should the experiment of interference by force and arms with the election in the border States adhering still to the Union, or in any of the States be attempted by this Administration, the Democratic party, and the men who act with it, will resist it with all the means in their power. Seeking peacably, at the end of four years, to thrust out of power an Administration which has abused it, it demands that by peaceable means and unobstructed, it shall be permitted to work out that good deliverance, It speaks it with the voice of nearly two million votes, representing twelve millions of men, women and children of the country. It meant, and means, precisely the full significance of the words in which the declaration is made. All else, the platform deals only with that which is of immediate concern to the people. You have heard somewhat of criticisms of its omissions. You are told that it says naught of public debt, taxation, confiscation, emancipation, conscription, nor any of these things which for four years we have been accustomed to condemn and denounce as among the unjustifiable acts of the Administration. The reason is plain. It was looked upon as the root of all evil—this civil war as the root of all evil. It proposes to lay the ax at the root of the evil. Demanding a cessation of hostilities, in order that through peaceable instrumentalities the work of reconstruction may go on. it said naught of those things which are but the consequences of this war. Determined to take down the tree, or rather to dig it up by the roots, that Convention wasted no time in lopping off a branch there.—It meant to do its work radically. Assailing the war as the cause of all these evils, it meant to enter its compressive anathema against them, one and all. It said nothing about the minor doctrines. It declared its grand purpose, not to be surrendered, the reconstruction of the Union.

We have said nothing of State rights or the resolutions of '99. Why? Because we not adhere to them as strongly as ever? No. But for the same reason we said nothing about abolitionism, or have not re-affirmed other great principles of the party It was the spirit and object of the Convention to deal only with the one great vital living question of the hour, the question of war or peace. But that great doctrine of State rights is implied in the living words inserted in the last clause of the resolutions relating to peace on the basis of the Federal Union, as distinguished from any other union or any community.

So much for this platform—one which ought to be acceptable to the great mass of the people, as it speaks the present sentiment of the people. It is admitted by the demand for five hundred thousand more; by the impending draft, threatening to drag from their homes half a million more of men, that this campaign must last one year longer at least—with what promise, answer among yourselves. The fatal delusion which has so long obscured the vision of the people, has at last been dispelled, that in twenty days or three months, six, nine, months, one year, two, three, four or five years, the objects of this war, be they what they may, can be accomplished. No longer will the cry of victory again rouse the spirit of war in the land. No longer will proclamations, directed to the clergy, to be read in your churches, to be published in your newspapers, to be flashed by the telegraph all over the land, wake up that fiery spirit of war which once ran rampant over this land. Ah no! Instead of that, the hearts of the people are inclined to peace Whether that clergy return to the fold from whence they have strayed or not, let me say that the men, women, and children of the land, are now ready, in humble adoration before Him who sits upon the great white angles in symaphy sang when the star of Bethlehem appeared, 'Peace on earth, good will to men' [Applause] This is the sentiment, and of that you have unble evedence. The four proclamations of Abraham Lincoln, urging you to give thanks in every variety of language, and addressed to every body, except to all whom it may concern' (Laughter)—I believe that is omitted (Laughter), have not struck an answering chord in the hearts of the people. These hearts no longer vibrate to the clamor of war. [A voice, "No, be Jaysus, we want peace."] If he imagines that he can prevent the misses of his own party, who are wearied of this war, tired of debt and taxation, tired of conscription and drafting, from rushing headlong to that party which promises them they shall be released, in part, at least, from those evils, he is greatly mistaken in the signs of the times. [Applause.] He may thunder them forth every day—the father of proclamations as he is [laughter.]—but they are of no avail. He can not arrest the swift current which is sweeping these people toward peace.

I have now spoken of the Convention, its members, its character, its work, as indicated in the platform, and now a word as to candidates. You know that the distinguished General, gentleman, and patriot, who was nominated almost by acclamation by that Convention, was not my choice, as he was not yours. As a representative had my own private sentiment been otherwise, I would have been obliged to oppose him In obedience to the expressed judgement and wishes of those whom I represented, I did offer such opposition as a member of a convention, seeking peace and harmony, could, with propriety, offer. You know the result. True, I had no personal objections to General McClellan—none. I had known him since the beginning of this war—knew him to be a man who loved his country, and one who had laid down the only theory upon which a war of coercion could at all be prosecuted with the slightest prospect of success; one who had consented to sacrifice a high and honorable position rather than yield up his opinions upon that subject—one in whose heart a military ambition, and an honorable ambition—honorable, certainly in him—is uppermost. But he yielded the first place in the command of the armies of the United States rather than yield to what he believed to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States. I had seen all this—saw him calmly go into retirement, with Christian resignation, with heroic firmness, and bear all the insult; the calumny the oppression that was poured out upon him, because he dared do what he thought was right. He might have been mistaken as to the mode of acomplishing his purpose. Time has proven that fact. But he had but one object from the first, and to that he adhered to the last—the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union. Speaking upon this subject, to that vast assemblage which met here on the 29th of August, under circumstances that will make that meeting menarable in the hearts of all who weae present, I had occasion to refer to him, ann I did so in these words: Allow me to refresh your minds by way of remembrance with the words there spoken,—words which to-night I am most earnestly indorse 'At that time the voice of the country was for war. I recognized it. It was unmistakable, as to day the popular cry is for peace.' Assuming such to be the demand of the people, I spoke thus:

'I repeat it, I am for suppressing all rebellion—both rebellions. There are two—the secession rebellion South, and the Abolition rebellion North and West I am against both; for putting down both. Since you have resolved that there shall be war, I commit the armed rebel ion South to the soldiers of the army, three-fourths of them Democrats—young Democrats. I commit to Halleck and Buel and Morgan and others, and to that abused, per-cented, outrage General and patriot, George B, McClellan. If he can not do it, it is because, in the nature of things, it is not possible that it can be done in that way. The plan proposed by him was the only one which caved so much as promised success, and it implied a restoration of the Union as it was, and, meantime, the maintenance of the Constitution as it is. That is the reason why he has been so persecuted by Abolition rebels and disunionists; but it is the proud boast of himself and his friends that in spite of all this abuse and steadfastly pursued his policy. All our victories won are the result of that policy. All our reverses followed his supersedure. From that hour to this there has been no victory. Defeat has not lost him the confidence of the people. He has the devoted and enthusiastic affection of his soldiers. He has the calmness, the firmness, and the unshaken constancy and persistency of purpose that will enable him to triumph in the end, at least, over his enemies at home. To him, therefore, and the army, I commit the secession abdition of the South."

And that day of triumph came to him on the 31st day of August, and will be renewed more gloriously on the 8th of November next. Such were the terms in which I spoke then of the gentleman who is now the candidate of the Democratic party of the United States for the Presidency. I indorse every word now, to night, and therefore cheerfully, upon the platform laid down by that Convention, give him my most earnest and cordial support. (Aplause)

Why did I oppose his nomination? Only because he was supposed to be, previous to that Convention, the representative of the idea of coercion and this war. Divested of that, there is not a man in America more fit for the choice. There is not a man whose personal character, whose morality whose attachments to the principles and whose obedience to the precepts of Christianity—a man whose devotion to his country—a man who in every sense of the word is a gentleman—I say there is not a man in any respect above or beyond Gen. McClellan. [Applause] On that platform, then, henceforth, calling for the agencies of peace, and a resort to the instrumentalities through which our Government was originally founded, I can yield to him the support which here I have pledged and I call upon you, one and all—every man who calls himself a member of the Democratic party—every conservative man in the land—every man who is weary of the policies of this Administration—to unite in that cordial and hearty support. Applause It costs me no effort to yield it now—no sacrifice, but if I were obliged to sacrifice any thing but principle—if Gen. McClellan were my personal enemy, a man that I disliked and held in abhorrence, yet, as the representative of that great party which is seeking to save this country, he should have my support for the purpose of turning out of power the man who dishonors the White House, and the men who, like the Goths and Vandals, have polluted the capital of my country.

The times demand that they who hold power should be ejected from their high places. The popular demand is for a change of administration; a change for the purpose of bringing back the Union, and bringing peace to this divided and distracted land. Who will falter? What patriot will fail now? Who will bring up his personal preferences and prejudices, and bigotries and preconceived opinions in regard to any other question? For myself upon this new policy, these peaceable means, I am ready to unite with every man in this broad land, who will consent to sacrifice his former party ties, his former party opinions, his views in the past as to the possibility of accomplishing the work by war, and unite in making this change of administration The inducements are all before you—every thing that can appeal to the human understanding or touch the human heart. What have they to offer on the other side? Why is it the people of this land should again support Abraham Lincoln, and put him in the Presidential chair again? What has he done to merit your confidence, that four years more, you should give him the power he has so outrageously abused? Do you want more debt, more taxation, more depreciation of currency, more more conscription, more blood more discord, more war? (Cries of, "No, no," and "To hell with them." Then, why vote for Lincoln, who is the representative of all these? [Cries of "we won't do it."]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT:

Dear Sir—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper, that I will send, by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS F CHAPMAN,
Aug 3—3m 881, Broadway, New York.

DR. TOBIAS'
VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A certain cure for pains in limbs and back, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, colic, &c. A perfect family medicine, and never fails. Read! Read!! Read!!!

KIVONIA, Wayne Co., Mich. June 16, 1864.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat. It commenced to swell, and was so sore that she could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the Liniment she would have lost her life. JOHN H HARLAN.

PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56, Cortland street, New-York. For sale by

DRYDEN & Co.
Sept 14—4w Coshocton, O.

A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

By what we eat, by the air we breathe, or by the water we drink, we can be made sick; or by fatigue, or from debility induced by heat because these effects end by producing impurity of blood. To regain health we must purify the blood, by the organs of the stomach and bowels; these organs must be continued in the regular performance of that duty which nature has assigned them, and should there be any impediment, to what does experience point?

TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which cannot injure, and which will surely restore the bowels to the regular performance of their duties.

The dyspeptic, the bilious will find them a treasure of health, and the same may be said to all who are sick in any way,—take Brandreth's Pills and be cured

Sold by DRYDEN & CO,
Coshocton, O.

And by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Principal Office, 294 Canal street, New-York.

Sept 7, 1864—No 3

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

Having been called upon to examine the formula or recipe for the above Bitters, which has been given to me by the inventor, I take pleasure in stating to the public, that they are well known to the medical profession as possessing properties purely tonic, and the combination is well calculated and especially adapted to that class of diseases arising from a disordered condition of the hepatic functions, or general derangement of the liver, so common in the malarious districts of the west and South. They contain a larger portion of tonic ingredients than any other Bitters that have been submitted to me for chemical examination. I bespeak for them a wide spread popularity and cordially commend them to the public use

Very respectfully,
C. W. ORDWAY, Analytical Chemist.
See Advertisement Sept 7

Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and Debility

DR STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. July 20

☞ A GENTLEMAN cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case.—Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B OGDEN,
May 18—12w No. 60, Nassau street N Y

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for costiveness, spasms, loss of appetite; sick-headache, giddiness, sense of bloating after meals, dizziness, drowsiness, and cramping pains, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

☞ Original Letter at 294 Canal street, New York

J J C Coox, publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt, says,—he was attacked with DYSPEPSIA, and suffered so severely from it, that not a particle of food could be swallowed without occasioning the most uncomfortable sensation in the stomach. For five years he suffered from this dreadful complaint, when he used BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The first box did not seem to benefit him much; but the second produced a change, and by the time he had taken six boxes a COMPLETE CURE was effected. He says, 'My Dyspepsia was gone, and my expectation of an early death vanished.'

NEW YORK STATE DIPLOMA

AWARDED TO
JAMES DURNO, Albany,
For the Best Catarrh Remedy of the Age
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

H. P. JOHNSON, sec'y. T. S. TRAXON, prop't.

This most desirable of all remedies for Catarrh—has no equal in medicine. It strengthens the sight, improves the hearing, is beneficial in Bronchitis, and purifies the Breath.

It is the Ladies' special remedy for Nervous Headache; contains no Tobacco; is highly beneficial results to all who appreciate matic, producing a pleasing sensation and aromatic, producing a pleasing sensation and bro-
"A CLEAR HEAD."

☞ Sold by all first class Druggists. Price 50 cents per box. Where not on sale, a Sample Box, 30 cents, or Four Boxes for One Dollar, will be sent, prepaid by mail, from the DEPOT of the Proprietor, 214, Greenwich Street, New-York. J. DURNO.

DEMAS S. BARNES & Co., N. Y.,
Aug 12—1 yr Wholesale Agents.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED.
DR. BUCHAN'S

ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than 30 days the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price one Dollar per box. Sent post paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.
Aug 3—3m

Durkies, Corn Starch, Expressly for Culinary and Dietetic purposes, for sale by
WM. WARD.

*McClane and Fahnestock's Ver*mifuge, for sale by WM. WARD.

COAL and CARBON OIL LAMPS of all sorts and sizes.—From 1st quality Glass, and Metal to common glass and metal, for sale at
WARD & Co's., Drug Store,
Oct 8. second street Coshocton.

Fresh Arrival of New Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER—JUST RECEIVED

AT THE STORE OF

S. L. EDWARDS.

AMONG HIS STOCK MAY BE FOUND Dry Goods OF ALL KINDS,

Such as Alpacas, Delaines, French Merinos, Calicos, Silks of all colors, Nubias, Hoods, Sontags, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, Ladies' Cloths, all colors, Groceries, Crockery, Looking Glasses, Glass Ware, &c.,—which I will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest—FOR READY PAY ONLY.

CALL AND SEE BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE.

S. L. EDWARDS.

Coshocton, May 25, 1864.

CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS, for sale by WM. WARD.

The Coshocton Democrat.

The Democratic Platform—The Enthusiasm of the People for It.

'Agate,' the Chicago Convention correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, thus admits the enthusiasm with which the Democratic platform was greeted when it was read to the people:

'THE PLATFORM.'

'In the afternoon the platform was forthcoming. Its appearence was cheered; pretty much every thing in it was cheered. But the cheers that had a meaning to them came when the peace and armistice resolution was read. The first few clauses had scarcely been read, showing that it was clearly for peace, when tumultuous cheers broke forth. When the carefully-phrased demand for an armistice was reached, they all sprang to their feet, and cheered again. As the clerk rolled out sonorously the concluding words, fifteen thousand people sprang to as one man, and shouted, and cheered, and waved hats and handkerchiefs till breath was exhausted. Then, as the clerk was about to proceed they took a fresh start and cheered again, till one instinctively looked to see if the roof was safe.

'The resolution pledging resistance to such military interference with elections as had occurred in the Border States, and making defiant threats as to what the Democracy would do in the way of civil war, if it were attempted, received similar and not less enthusiastic greetings. There was something in those fierce, wild shouts that was beyond mere political cheers. There was revolution in them.'

A revolution will come in November, in a political hurricane that will sweep the LINCOLN dynasty forever from power.

☞ Only give us a few more months, and we will finish up the war, say LINCOLN and his parasites. They have said that for forty months, and are still repeating it. They will repeat it until the last dollar of the people is stolen by the shoddy contractors, and then they will tell the truth and acknowledge the humbug they have played off upon the people. We say to the latter, do not be deluded by the silly and foolish cry.

SINGULAR WILL.—There lately died in Buenos Ayers an old man of seventy eight years, whose will contain a clause leaving ten thousand cigars for those who might attend his funeral. This eccentric testator also expressed his desire that his friends should not leave the house of mourning without drinking to his memory all the wine left in his cellar. It is said that the wish of the deceased was perfectly fulfilled.

Serenade to Gen McClellan.

From the *Newark (N. J.) Advertiser*, Sept. 2

The usually quite town of Orange was quiet animated yesterday on the announcement of the nomination of Gen. McClellan, who has recently become a resident on the mountain, just back of the town. The event of his nomination at Chicago was announced by a salute which was fired in front of the Park House. As night approached the streets became thronged with people, who soon began to move in the direction of Gen. McClellans mountain home. About 9 o'clock quite a procession, including a number of citizens of Newark, accompanied by Rubsams Band, started for the house, which they reached about 10 o'clock Gen. McClellan was there entertaining some personal friends, and the cottage was immediately surrounded by a clamorous crowd. The band struck up a serenade of spirited music, and a speech of congratulation was made by Mr. E K Foote, of Orange. Loud calls were then made for the General, who was finally induced to appear, and make a few informal remarks in acknowledgement of the compliment paid him.

He said he did not believe they expected a speech from him, nor did he feel disposed to make any extended remarks at this time. The event of the day were entirely too new, and he could scarcely realize the position in which he had been placed. After again thanking them for the honor of their visit the General withdrew amid the cheers of the assembly and the music of the band. A number of friends accompanied him into the house and were hospitably entertained.

The General has decided to make Orange his permanent residence, and is said to be making preparations for the erection of a commodius home stead joining his present summer cottage, which, as before mentioned, is on the summit of the mountain, immediately back of Orange, commanding a fine panoramic view, extending over this city and New York, with a vast expanse of country north and south. It is a mile and a half from the principal depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

THE SLAVE SHAMBLES MOVED FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH—The Buffalo Courier gives the following conversation as of daily occurrence in that city:

Gent—What is the price of a likely young negro to-day?

Broker—From $550 to $600, according to the demand.

Gent—Could you furnish me with three or four sound negroes at any less price?

Broker—No, sir! There is a demand for all we have, in Massachusetts, where we send those who cant pass examination, and where we get larger prices.

Gent—How soon could you fill an order for twenty or thirty negroes to fill the quota of our town, at say, $550 each?

Broker—We cant take orders ahead. The price is going up every day. We expect another car load to morrow, or next day, and we will sell at the market price.

Making Philanthropy Pay.

The New York Journal o Commerce is informed that a leading LINCOLNITE of the north part of that State, who in times past had been a director and liberal supporter of the underground railroad, is now importing negroes from Canada and selling them at $3 00 a head. They are the identical people whom, for years, he has been helping to run away from their masters. Knowing their places of retreat; possessing their confidence, and having a claim on their gratitude—if they can be supposed to be grateful to any one who had transplanted them from their own sunny south to the American Siberia—this wealthy radical has advantages for buying Canadian negroes and wholesaling and retailing them which ordinary substitute dealers do not enjoy. The negroes come over the line in small squads, under the charge of trusty agents, and rendezvous at a place in the interior, from which they are distributed in quantities as wanted, through the surrounding country. Contracts are taken to fill the entire quotas of townships at $300 per negro, for one year.

As the whole world and his wife were making money out of the negro, this philanthropic Lincolnite could not see why he should not also "turn an honest penny" out of him. "This is a wicked world" and these "negro philanthrophists" are unhappily a part of it.

The Old Lie Repeated.

After the fall of Atlanta, we suppose the public will be regaled with the old story that the "backbone" of the rebellion is certainly broken. The LINCOLN press always make that statement after we obtain a success. They have made it many times in this war, and will make it many times more, if the people are foolish enough to continue it. It will end the war as the capture of New Orleans ended it, and as the taking of Vicksburg ended it.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

GEN. SHERMAN ON NEGROES, AND ON RECRUITING IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The following letter is significant in more ways than one. The reader will not fail to observe that Gen. SHERMAN proposes to pass the Yankee Recruiting Agent through our lines to Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; and having had considerable experience in those States himself, he suggests that Governor ANDREWS man (SPOONER) locate his Recruiting Depots at Macon, Columbus, Selma, Montgomery, Mobile, Columbus, Milledgeville, and Savannah! This suggestion must have been quite as refreshing to the Yankee Agent as a cold shower bath would have been in that Southern climate on the 30 th of last month! To appreciate the coolness of the joke, the reader need only glance at a good war map to see that all the places the General names are in the hands of the rebels! It would be rich to find an Aminidab Sleek from Boston down in the Southern Confederacy recruiting Americans of African descent to fill the quota of Massachusetts!

It will be seen that the General regards a universal draft necessary "to overcome the wide-spread resistance offered us," and he thinks it will be a good thing to demonstrate how many of the loyal leaguers who talk so much in favor of war are willing to go and fight. Read the letter:

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD.
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864

John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR:—Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. Webster, at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Miss., Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah, Ga.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits also It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwest Georgia, for I assure you I have not seen an able bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier, who was not in this army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments.

My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reasons why you should not know them.

Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law;

1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance

2. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred a one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man.

5. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war; and the armies in the field and entitled to all his assistance in labor are fighting in addition to the proper quotas of the States.

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reenforcement of our armies at the times when such re-enforcements would have enabled us to make our success permanent.

7. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered us: and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for under the Providence of God it will seperate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country, and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race; I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and servants, others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of the local garrisons such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young, the feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

I am, &c.,
[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen

☞ WASHINGTON street from end to end last night was all ablaze with McClellan fires.—Indianapolis Sentinel

Hunter Gone West.

The Chicago Post of Thursday makes the following announcement:

PERSONAL.—Major General Hunter and staff arrived in this city yesterday, and remained at the Sherman House all day.—They left last evening by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, for what destination is not known.

This is the first announcement we have seen of HUNTER'S departure from the Upper Potomac. Let us hope for the sake of the country, that he will never return to any important command during the war.—The prisons of West Virginia are full of innocent men, women and children, incarcerated at the bidding of this Major-General, whose only record is one which every decent man in the world would blush to own. He goes West to hunt some new field in which to exercise his ferocity and brutality upon the feeble and defenceless,—leaving those he has condemned to rot unheeded in their dungeons, without hope of succor save in the overthrow of this Administration, which has become as cruel and wicked a despotism as can be found upon the face of the earth. The inauguration of a Democratic Administration will throw open more dungeons, and release more innocent victims from their gloomy keeping than did the arrival of GARIBALDI in Naples, when BOMBA'S despotism went down: and when that time arrives such men as HUNTER will find it convenient to follow BOMBA'S example.—Statesman

An Indisputable Fact.

If the thirty four States of this Union shall ever be gathered underneath the folds of one common flag—if PEACE once more binds together this people, now estranged by war—it must be by the defeat of Abraham Lincoln and his expulsion from power. This done, and the sunlight of joy and hope will rise above the the black clouds of this awful war.—Tiffin Advo.

THE Freeman's Journal speaks of the great Northwestern meat-tub plot as having been concocted with an ounce of soap and two quarts of tepid water.

THE London Index—rebel organ—expresses its preference for Lincoln for President

Pocket Book Lost.

Lost on the 30th day of August, in the Ford of the Tuscarawas River, opposite, or above Mr. Tho. McGuire's, a Calf Skin Pocket Book, of ordinary size, containing:—A Check on T C Ricketts, No 451, for $155, with some credits on it—one on Johnson's Bank, No. 3625, for $50; one on same, 2513, amount not recollected.—There were three notes on Thos Wiggins; one for $160, with $40 credit; one for $120, with no credits; and one for $90, no credits—one note on John Markle for $85—one note on Isaac Kelly, for $20. Some other papers, not described.—The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with the subscriber, near Canal Lewisville, or at this Office

Sept 14 THOS. EASTON.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing a Note given to James M Brown, about October 17, 1851,—the precise date not remembered, and the exact amount not recollected.—And whereas said James M. Brown stated to me when I called on him to pay said Note, that it was lost or mislaid. I paid said Brown the sum claimed. I learn that said Brown has been trying to sell said Note since he received payment. Now therefore, I forwarn all persons from purchasing said Note, as I hold a Receipt against it.

Sept 14 JOHN DUGAN.

Coshocton Agency.

QUAKER PORTABLE CIDER MILL, mashes the apples—runs by hand or power—Manufactured by Younglove. *Dewit & Co., Cleveland, Ohio*

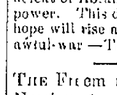
BUCKEYE PORTABLE CIDER MILL mashes the apples—Manufactured by Thomas & Mast, Springfield, Ohio

Hutchison No. 1 and 2, Cider and Wine Mills—Manufactured by Hutchison & Brother, Auburn, N. Y

Sold by order—Farmers should order at once, in order to procure any one of the above Machines this season.

Sept 14—tf J S ELLIOTT, Agent.

STRAY COW.



Strayed from the residence of the subscriber living near Clark's Mill in Clark Township, on the 10th of August, last, a middling sized Cow, light red color—white spot on her forehead—and white spot on her right flank—some white between her fore legs.

A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the Cow, or for information that will lead to her recovery. Information left at this Office, or at D Brelsford's, or at Brelsford & Cook's, Jacobsport, will meet with attention.

Sept 14—* HENRY VAN SICKEL

Coshocton Agency.

BEST CANE MILLS and EVAPORATORS in use, sold by order.

J S ELLIOTT,
Sept 14—tf Agent.

Coshocton Agency.

ALL KINDS OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY sold by order, at the Coshocton Agency. J S ELLIOTT,
Sept. 14—tf Agent

Bridge Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's Office, in Coshocton, Coshocton County, Ohio, until TWELVE o'clock, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864,

For the Building of a Trussel Bridge across the Ohio Canal, at Lower Roscoe.

Further particulars given on application to the Auditor.

WM. HANLON,
J M SMITH,
THOS DARLING, } Commissioners
Coshocton, Sept. 12, 1864

Coshocton Agency.

Buckeye Portable Cider Mills
Quaker Portable Cider Mills
Hutchison's Portable Iron Frame, Wine and Cider Mills—sold by order, at the Coshocton Agency

Office—Elliott's Drug Store, Cadiz-street
Sept 14—tf J S ELLIOTT, Agent

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Compon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertable at the option of the hold at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may feel. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5 000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared,

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and THE BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it CANNOT pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of thier face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than NINE PER CENT. PREMIUM, and before the war the premium on SIX per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty PER CENT. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES FROM LOCAL TAXATION. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the ORIGINAL certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by

W. K. Johnson & Co.
COSHOCTON, OHIO,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. Aug. 13th, 1864.—3m.

INSURANCE.



I am prepared to receive proposals for

FIRE INSURANCE

—IN THE—

Knox County Mutual Insurance Co

WALTER SHAW,
At B. R. Shaw's Hardware Store,
August 31, 1864

STRAYED



From the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford Township, Coshocton county, near Jerico, a DARK BAY YEARLING HORSE COLT no white marks on it. It left said premises on the 19th or 20th inst.—and was last seen a mile or so above Warsaw, on the River Road leading from Roscoe to Walhonding. Any person taking up said colt and leaving information of its whereabouts at my residence, or at Stilwell's Store will be paid all reasonable charges.

Aug 31—* RICHARD PARKER

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTER'S, Balsam Cordial, for sale by
WM WARD.

WRIGHT'S BENZOIN for taking out paint grease, stains, &c. for sale by
dec 30 WM. WARD

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office

Coshocton Claim Agency



J. S. ELLIOTT,

Attorney, Authorized by the United States Government to Prosecute and collect all

WAR CLAIMS.

Such as PENSIONS—BOUNTY MONEY—ARREARS OF PAY,—AND BOUNTY LAND—FOR Invalids, Widows, and heirs of Deceased Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen. Also, Mothers, and Orphan Sisters who are under 16 years of age, who depended on the deceased Soldier for support, &c., &c.

Claimants will receive advice in all difficult and complicated cases, Free of Charge, by addressing the undersigned,

Box 630, COSHOCTON P. O., Ohio.

☞ Office at A. K. Elliott's Drug Store, Coshocton, Ohio.

☞ NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL

Refers by permission, to

Enos Brown & Co. Bankers, Millersburg, O.
Hon. Wm. R. Sapp, Mt Vernon, O.
Hon. John A. Bingham, Cadiz, O.
T. C. Ricketts, Banker, Coshocton, O.
A. T. Ready, Capt. Prov. Mar., New-Philad, O
W. K. Johnson & Co., Bankers, Coshocton, O
Aug. 17—tf JOHN S. ELLIOTT.

Agricultural Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Coshocton County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Court House, in Coshocton, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864

The business to be brought before the meeting will be to determine the question of holding a Fair this year

A general attendance of all the members, and all persons interested in Agriculture is urgently requested. The question of purchasing Fair Grounds will also be brought before the meeting.

By order of the President,
GEO G RIDGELY, Sec'y.

Sugar Cane Mills.

Having received the Agency for the sale of

CLARK'S SUGAR CANE MILLS,

—AND—

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATORS,

I am prepared to fill orders for the same—and solicit the patronage of persons in need of the above machines.

August 24, 1864 WALTER SHAW.
At B. R. Shaw's Hardware Store.

McGUFFY'S SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at Ward's Drug Store.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA.—for the Hair For sale by WARD

MEMORANDUM BOOK LOST.

LOST on Saturday last, between the Roscoe Woollen Factory and Hart's Store in Coshocton, a Black covered Memorandum Book, containing a memorandas of accounts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at *Hawthorn's Hotel* or at this office. THOMAS PATRICK.

Aug. 10, 1864.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

M'Guffey's and Readers complete series,—Spelling Books Just received and for sale at
Sept 3 WARD'S Drug Store

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THE STORE OF

L. J. LEMERT,

[Formerly O. P. EDWARDS & Co.]

DRESDEN, O.

Are now being opened, many thousand dollars worth of new and desirable Goods, among which may be found the following rich and rare

DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at the store of A. T. STEWART & Co New York; to which the attention of the ladies is particularly invited.

Black and Fancy colored Silks plain and barred, Plain and Figured Grenadines, Spring Poplins, Paris Mozambiques, Crape Marets, Plain & Figured Grenadines, Plain and Figured Barages. Plain and Figured Challes, Plain and figured all wool, Mous de Lanes, French Chintzes, Lawns, plain & figured Mohairs, plain, figured and striped, Hovles's English Double Purple Prints, Ginghams, French and Domestic

Spring Cloth Mantles & Cloaks,

Plain and checked, with and without hoods, a very stylish and dressy article. Cloth for Mantles and Cloaks, Shawls, in great variety, Embroideries, Bradley's celebrated Hoop Skirts, of fashionable pattern, Hosiery, Silk and cotton Gloves, Black and colored Kid Gloves, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Collars, and Neck Ties, in sets; Dress Trimmings, Velvet, Bonnet and Taffeta Ribbons; Millinery Goods, French and American Flowers. Balmoral Skirts, for Spring and Summer, a new and stylish article.

English and American PRINTS, of best makes.

Jaconettes, plain, barred and striped Muslins, plain, striped and barred Nansouks, Lawns, Irish Linens, Lawns, Book Muslins, Shirt Fronts, French and American Corsets, Pads, &c.

CURTAIN GOODS.

ALSO, A LARGE AND FULL LINE OF

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Embracing brown and Bleached Muslins, Linen and Cotton Ticks, Drills, Cottonades, Farmers and Mechanics' Cassimere, Mariners' Stripes, Apron Checks, Corset Jeans, Paper Muslins, Table Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. Bonnets, Ladies and Children's Hats, Shaker, Palm, Leghorn, and Panama Hats.

CARPETING.

Ingrain and Hemp Carpets, Grass Matting,

BOOTS AND SHOES;

In great variety and of superior quality and style

Queensware, & Glassware,

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Tobacco, Saleratus, Spices, White Fish, Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, &c.

SALT.

Leather,

All of the above Goods, with a great variety of other articles, not enumerated for want of room, were purchased for Cash, at the largest and best houses in New York, and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in this vicinity.

Thankful for the generous patronage bestowed on the firm of O. P. EDWARDS & CO., the present proprietor will continue the business with enlarged facilities, and a determination to keep such goods, and as many of them as the wants of this community require.

The present stock being much larger than kept heretofore, embracing a wider range of goods, hopes to extend the business. We shall rather seek to sell at a less price than a greater.

To all of which, and for the evidence a full and careful examination is solicited.

L. J. LEMERT.

Dresden, Ohio, April, 1864.

JAMES BACH.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

NEWCOMERSTOWN!

J. B. has had extensive practice in public sales.
September 7, 1864

John Waters' Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the last will and testament of John Waters, deceased, late of Coshocton County, Ohio.

JOEL GLOVER, Adm'r.

Dated this 6th day of September, A D., 1864.

HUDSON'S TOOTH PASTE
For sale at Ward's Drug Store. dec 23

COOPER'S BALM, for the cure of Dysentery, diarrhea, &c., for sale by WARD

SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, for sale by WM WARD for

MCKINZIE'S PASTE for sale by WM WARD

WILSON'S PILLS, for the Headache, for sale by WM WARD

George Roush's Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of George Roush, deceased, late of Crawford Township, Coshocton County, Ohio.

PETER LENHART.

Dated this 22d day of August, 1864.—*

BLACKSMITHING



IN KEENE.

I would respectfully inform the public that I am prepared to execute any article in my line of business, expeditiously and in a workmanlike manner, as I employ the best mechanics and superintend all work done—being determined to give satisfaction to all

All persons indebted to me by book account or otherwise, are urgently requested to settle previous to the 1st of October next

On the first day of October next I shall adopt the Cash System, and all work must be paid for on delivery

Aug 31, 1864 C C RAMER

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE. A GREAT BARGAIN!

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm—consisting of

257 Acres of Land.

Situated in Monroe Township, Coshocton county, Ohio,—adjoining the Town of Spring Mountain. This Town contains an excellent Academy, two Stores, one Meeting House and several congregations in the vicinity. A Flouring Mill and Tan Yard within half a mile—and a first class Merchant Mill within five miles.

It is fifteen miles north west from Coshocton, 12 miles south of Millersburg, twenty miles east of Mount Vernon, and five miles from Warsaw, (a good market town) on the Walhonding Canal.

There are on the farm a new two story FRAME HOUSE, and BARN, and out Houses. A good well of water at the door. The farm is well watered in nearly every field. 180 acres improved. 20 acres of meadow bottom,—and all best quality of soil.

There is also good Fruit on the farm—100 bearing Apple trees—Peaches—Grapes, &c.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of this paper—or

ISRAEL LANNING,
July 27, 1864 On the premises

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu for sale at WARD'S Drug Store.

THORN'S Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, for sale by WM WARD

O. W. Roback's Blood Purifiera Pills, for sale by WM. WARD'

Mitchell's Cosmetic Balsam for the Complexion, for sale at WARD'S Drug Store.

Fresh Arrival

H. N. SHAW & Co.

[SUCCESSORS TO B. N. SHAW.]

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES HATS, CAPS,

AND

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Trunks, &c.

SECOND STREET—COSHOCTON.

Have in store, at the old stand of H. N. Shaw, and are receiving weekly, from the Manufacture, a full assortment of

GOODS,
SUCH AS
Mens Boys Youths and Childrens
Thick Kip and Fine
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Womens Misses and Childrens
Calf Goat and Kid
LACE BOOTS.
—ALSO—

A good assortment of Congress, Lasting, and Balmoral

GAITERS.

In Ready Made Clothing,

we have Over Coats Business, Frock and Sack COATS PANTS & VESTS In Great Variety.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Hats and Caps.

TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF NOTIONS,—SUCH AS GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HDKF'S, &c.

All of which will be sold as low as any other house can do, for READY PAY ONLY. We do not claim to have "as large a stock as all the rest put together,"—but we do claim to have the largest and best stock of Goods IN OUR LINE, in the County. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

H. N. SHAW & CO.

J. C. Ayers' Medicines
for sale by W WARD.

Pure Wines and Liquors
For sale by WM. WARD.

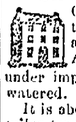
C. W. Roback's pure Catawba Brandy, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
WM. WARD

Lyon's Kathairon for the Growth pur Embelishment of the Hair, for sale by
WM. WARD.

Farm For Sale.

The undersigned will dispose of the Farm on which he now resides, in Lemon Township,—containing

SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND.



On which there is a good hewed-log two story HOUSE, good Stable, Spring and out Houses, and about 70 bearing Apple Trees. There is about 50 acres under improvement,—balance well timbered and watered.

It is about four miles from Jacobsport—seven miles from Coshocton, and four miles from Morgana's Mills It is valued at $1,200—$800 in cash, and four hundred on time to suit.

Aug. 3 FERDINAND STRAUSER.

RUE & RICKETTS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

At the Brick Store, on the Northwest Corner of Main and Railroad Streets, near the Depot,

COSHOCTON, O.

Will Pay

Cash For

BUTTER, EGGS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE.

We want to purchase all kinds of Produce delivered at our Store,—for which we will pay the highest market price in

CASH.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuation of Public Patronage.

RUE & RICKETTS.

Jones's Cholegogue for the cure of Ague and Fever, for sale by WM. WARD.

Superior Gold Pens and Cases,
For sale at Ward's Drug Store. dec 23

Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate, for the cure of Canker, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas, for sale at WARD'S Drug Store.

Photograph Albums
For sale at Ward's rug Store dec 23

NEW HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

IN THE NEW BRICK BLOCK ADJOINING THE AMERICAN,

Second St. Coshocton.

A NEW and NOW receiving and opening a large stock of English and American

HARDWARE.

Consisting of the following Standard Goods, to which I invite the attention of purchasers:

Wostenholmes', Taylor's and Morona Pocket

KNIVES,

Monkon Brothers, and Russel & Co's.

KNIVES AND FORKS.

Hall, Elton & Co and Parker's

TEA AND TABLE SPOONS.

Cross-Cut, Hand, Pannel, Rip, Buck, & Compass

SAWS.

A Large Assortment of best FILES,

TRACE & HALTER CHAINS, AND HAMES.

Iron and Nails.

Screws, assorted, Butt, Wrought; Strap, Hook and T Hinges, assorted, Scythe Snaths, Grass, Grain & Brush Scythes, Grain Cradles and Rakes, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Draw-Knives, &c. &c. Ames' & Sheldon, Hoyt & Co's Shovels, Spades and Scoops, Planters and Grubbing Hoes, Garden Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, &c. Screw Dies and Taps, Iron, Carriage & Tire Bolts, Blacksmith's Hammers and Files, Adzes, Plane Irons, Augurs, Auger Bits, Braces, Mahogany Knobs, Table Hinges, Locks, Casters, Bolts, Finishing Nails, &c. nds, &c.

Bed Cords, Manilla ropes, Fish Lines Hooks

Shoe Thread, Harness Needles, Awls, Buckles.

Plaster and Mason Trowels.

—ALSO—

A Large and Cheap assortment of TIN, JAPANED, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

Queensware, & Glassware.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW CURTAINS, and FIXTURES.

White Wash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Paint, Varnish, Clothes, Stove and Hair BRUSHES,—and many other articles I am unable to enumerate in this notice.

Having bought my Goods from the very best stocks, for CASH, at the lowest market prices, I will sell as cheap as the cheapest for

READY PAY ONLY.

Call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere,—No trouble to show Goods.

B. R. SHAW.

Coshocton, June 2, 1863.

Baush's Worm Candy.

A sure, safe, and pleasant remedy for worms, for sale at Ward's Drug Store. dec 23

NEW CLOTHING STORE!

SECOND STREET, THREE DOORS SOUTH OF CADIZ-STREET.

COSHOCTON.

I. WERTHEIMER

Has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has just returned from the East with a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

Purchased from first hands, and at remarkably low rates—which will enable him to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST

His Stock embraces every thing in the Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, such as

Linnen Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats Pants, Vests, Cravats, &c. &c.

Best Quality and Style of

FANCY WOOLEN DRESS SHIRTS

FINE WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COMFORTS, &c.

Some of my friends advise me to remove my Stock of Goods to a larger and more showy store room, to make a better appearance,—but I prefer to give my customers the benefit of a low rent, in lieu of an additional tax on the small profit derived from the sale of my stock of Clothing which has been made this Spring, expressly to order, in the best manner, and of the very best quality of new material The stock is as complete and fashionable as any ever brought to this market.—My facilities for keeping up full supplies are such as will enable me to always furnish the Last at Fashions.

GIVE ME A CALL.

June 8, 1864

WOOD'S Hair Restorative, for sale by WM. WARD.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA for sale by WM WARD.

David Reed's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of David Reed, deceased, late of White Eyes Township, Coshocton County Ohio.

Dated April 20, 1864.

JOHN MACKEY.

Runaway—Caution.

Left the subscriber on the 14th inst., JAMES Y. S. MOSSMAN, a bound boy, about 14 years old. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. And those employing him will be held responsible for his wages.

One dollar reward will be paid for his delivery to me in Bethlehem Township.

JOHN C. FREDERICK.

July 30, 1864

William Woodard's Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of William Woodard, deceased, late of Coshocton County, Ohio.

WHEELER CULLISON.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1864

Sale of Real Estate BY ORDER OF COURT.

ON THE 3d DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D 1864, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Coshocton, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, as the property of John Gardner, deceased; lying and being in the county of Coshocton, in the State of Ohio, to wit: The northwest quarter of Section twenty one (21) in Township seven (7) of Range five United States Military Land, excepting about three acres sold off the north east corner of said northwest quarter, by said John Garner to Daniel Horn, and leaving one hundred and fifty seven acres, more or less, in said north west quarter.

Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one third in one year, and the residue in two years, from the day of sale,—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and be secured by mortgage on the premises. To be sold free of Dower.

ADAM GARDNER, Adm'r of
Aug. 2, 1864 JOHN GARDNER, dec'd.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Country Must be Redeemed, and the UNION Restored by the Ballot-box!



Peace is Union! War is Dis-Union,

A Bold Peace Platform,
Hown to The Line.

Mr. Guthrie stated that the committee on Resolutions had agreed, and was now ready to report. The resolutions were then read, and are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation for our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which under the pretense of a military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired. Justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation in the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts of the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democrat party is to preserve the Federel Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of usual test of oath, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard by the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, by us will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The above platform was adopted with but four dissenting voices.

General Cass.

On their way to Chicago, Gov. Seymour and others of the New York delegation visited General Cass at his residence in Detroit. The correspondent of The Albany Argus says:

"Feeble in body, the aged statesman seemed to be clear in intellect, and hopeful in spirit. He realized to the fullest the calamities that had befallen the country; and yet he had faith in the future. He had seen so much accomplished by the patriotism and energy of the people, that he felt there was nothing impossible in the future.—His reminiscences were instructive.—His first residence in Detroit was 54 years ago, as a military officer. He had sailed with Indian guides, in a bark canoe, along the site of Chicago, when its inhabitants were but a single family. He had held councils, made treaties and fought battles with the Indians, all throughout the region of the North-west, now thronged with populations and the seat of prosperous cities. He was born before the acknowledgement of our Independence; he saw the Union formed and the Constitution made; he has lived to see both destroyed by fanaticism and force. May he live to see them restored again, and close his patriotic career amid the regrets of a united people."

Behemoth Brough.

One of the speakers at the meeting on Saturday night called for the celebration of the capture of Atlanta, spoke of John Brough in this style: "He stamped his feet upon the ground and forty thousand armed men sprang to the defense of their country." If such is the result when the Governor stamps his feet, he must be the one described in Job, chap. xi. verses 19 and 23. "So now his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the naval of his belly."

'Behold he drinketh up a river and hasteth not. He sitteth under shady trees—When he stampeth the earth trembleth.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Fact for the Historian.

After General McClellan had saved Washington from capture, by the bloody battle of Antietam, fought with Lee in Maryland, Lincoln appeared on the field, and while it was covered with tens of thousands of corpses, he called upon Mammon to sing a comic negro song. The latter responded and struck up "Picayune Butler."

General Joe Hooker.

This distinguished officer, the hero of Lookout Mountain, and lately a great favorite of the LINCOLN Administration, is out for McCLELLAN for President—The McCLELLAN procession called upon the General in Watertown, New Jersey, where he is now staying. It was after the close of the ratification meeting.

What Abraham Lincoln and his friends say the War is for.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, AND the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States will be met by liberal terms of other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

A. LINCOLN.

FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It will be our noble prerogative to set the example of this rich blending of blood. It is idle to maintain that this present war is not a war for the negro. It is a war for the negro. Not simply for his personal rights or his physical freedom; it is a war, if you please, of amalgamation, so called—a war looking, as its final fruit, to the blending of the white and black. All attempts to end it without a recognition of the political, civil and social rights of the negro, will only lead to still bloodier battles in the future.—Let us be wise and look to the end. Let the war go on untill the pride of caste is done away. Let it go on untill church, and state, and society recognise not only the propriety but the necessity of the fusion of the white and black; in short, untill the great truth shall be declared in our public documents and announced in the messages of our Presidents, that it is desirable the white man should marry the black woman and the white woman the black man—that the race should become melateuketic before it becomes miscegenetic.

Gen. McClellan and the Administration.

General McClellan, on the 28th day of June, 1862, at Savage's Station, wrote to Hon. E. M. Stanton, a most scathing letter, in which he told that obstinate functionary that the want of 10,000 fresh troops was the cause of all their disasters. He truthfully observes, that with that number of troops he could change defeat into victory, and take Richmond, and then adds, in language that should never depart from the memory of the people of the United States:

'If, at this instant, I could dispose of ten thousand fresh men, I could gain the victory to-morrow.

'I know that a few thousand more men would have changed the battle from a defeat into a victory. As it is, the Government must, not and cannot, hold me responsible for the result.

'I feel too earnestly to-night—I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwise than that the Government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost.

'If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or any other person in Washington.

'You have done your best to sacrifice this army.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

'To Hon E. M. Stanton.'

What McClellan originally thought of the War.

The war should be conducted on the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

It should not be at all a war upon population—but against armed forces and political organization.

Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery, should be contemplated for a moment.

In prosecuting the war, all private property, and unharmed persons, should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessities of military operations.

All private property taken for military use, to be promptly paid or receipted for

Pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes.

All unnecessary tresspass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor of military towards citizens promptly rebuked.

Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist—and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made, should neither be demanded nor received.

Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order, and the protection of political rights.

Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either for supporting or impairing the authority of the master; except for repressing disorder, as in other cases.

Farm For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Home Farm situated in Bedford Township, Coshocton county, Ohio, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES,

all good arable land. 25 acres of Timber. It has on it a good two story FRAME HOUSE, good Barn, out houses,—a good, never failing Spring at the door,—a good Orchard of grafted Fruit



It is two and a half miles from West Bedford, and twelve miles from Coshocton. There is a good School close by.

It will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

Aug 3, 1864 SAMUEL DRAKE.

COSHOCTON HALL OF FASHION!

Diplomas and Premiums Awarded by the Coshocton County Agricultural Society, at their Fairs in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

I have received, and am weekly receiving new supply of

SUMMER CLOTHING,

FOR

MEN and BOYS.

In FURNISHING GOODS I have on hand every article there can be needed in that line

And of

Hats and Caps

I have, as always, the LARGEST AND BEST VARIETY that can be found in this section of country,—while for

Carpet Sacks and Railroad Bags

You will never ask in vain.

My stock is LARGER THAN ALL THE OTHERS IN COSHOATON AND ROSCOE PUT TOGETHER,—and notwithstanding the advanced prices of Goods, I promise to keep up my reputation that I SELL BETTER GOODS, AND BETTER MADE GOODS, FOR LOWER PRICE than any one in my line of business in Coshocton or Roscoe is able to buy for.

I invite my old customers, and the 'rest of mankind" to give me a call.

S. D. STIBBE.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND GOOD FITS WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.

Coshocton, June 8, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Thomas Campbell,
vs.
Daniel D. Wilcox

By virtue of an execution, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Coshocton County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House, in the town of Coshocton, Ohio, on

Saturday, the 8th day of October, 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following described lands and tenements lying and being in the County of Coshocton, and State of Ohio, to wit:

Lot number (26) in the town of New-Castle, formerly West Liberty, in Coshocton County, Ohio, taken as the property of Thomas Campbell, to satisfy said claim

Appraised at $60

JOHN HESKET, Sheriff.

September 7, 1864

FISH'S
LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.

Boiling—Frying—Stewing—Steeping—

WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

* * * By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked.—N. Y Tribune.

* * * Simple in construction, easily kept in order ready for use in a moment * * convenient to have on hand.—Druggist's Circular.

* * * Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. * * the utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons,—which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers.—Scientific American.

* * * For family use, hospital, tent, barrack, picnics, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost.—Hall's Journal of Health.

* * * I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it.—Ed. Coal Oil Circular.

* * * An economicel contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes, * * one important point is the saving in cost over coal fires.—N Y. Evening Post.

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.

CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.

THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas.

A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis.

—ALSO—

THE UNION ATTACHMENT,

Price 50 cents,

To be attached to a common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which water may be boiled, and Food cooked; also arranged to support a shade.

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206, Pearl street New York.

June 1 ☞Agents wanted.☜



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1,00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3. and $5 sizes for HOTELS, and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.

☞Sold by all Druggists, and Retailers everywhere.

☞BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

☞See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask before you buy.

☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR.

☞PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482, Broadway, N. Y.

☞Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Coshocton April 6, 1864.

Mitchell's Flavoring Extracts, for sale by WM. WARD.

CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS, for sale by WM WARD

Tax Notice.
INTERNAL REVENUE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Taxes assessed for the year ending April 30th, 1865, for the county of Coshocton, under the Revenue Law, approved July 1, 1862, are now due and payable JAMES DRYDEN, D. C., will attend at his office, in the town of Coshocton, until the

15th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

For the purpose of receiving Taxes.

After that date there will IN ALL CASES be an addition of ten per centum to the Tax remaining unpaid—agreeably to the 19th section of the law.

Tax payers will please take notice that I am directed to receive nothing but Coin, or United States Currency in payment of Taxes.

A. A. GUTHRIE.
Collector of the 13th Dist of O.
By JAMES DRYDEN, Deputy.

July 27, 1864

A. K. ELLIOTT,
DRUGGIST & BOOK SELLER

SUCCESSOR TO DRYDEN & CO.,

COSHOCTON, O.

Keeps on hand a full assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous, Law and Medical BOOKS.

tationery and Notions,

of all kinds,—Also, a fresh and full assortment of

Pure Drugs,
Oils, Paint, Dye Stuffs,
Candles, Soaps, Carbon Oil,
Perfumeries, Tobacco, Snuff, and
Cigars, of the finest quality.

PURE WINES & BRANDIES
for medical purposes
only.

Physicians furnished with Medicines on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Agent for all the popular Patent Medicine of the day.

Call and examine for yourselves. Remember the place,—*Dryden's* old stand, Cadiz street, Coshocton, Ohio,

dec 30 A. K. ELLIOTT

PILES.
A Sure Cure.

EVERY BODY IS BEING CURED of a distressing disease by the use of

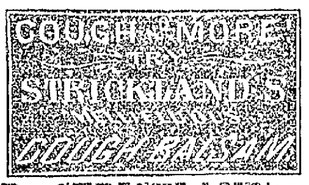
Dr Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what a sufferer says,

Mr J P Hazarde, 164 Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, says he has been a dreadful sufferer with Piles, for a long time, and has tried nearly every thing, and could obtain no relief. He used about one fourth of a pot of Dr Strickland's Pile Ointment, and it made a complete cure. He advises every one who is suffering to try it.

For sale by WM WARD, and all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No 8, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.



Dr. STRICKLAND'S
Mellifluous
Cough Balsam.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam

to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat.—It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle For sale by Wm WARD, Coshocton; and Druggists general ly

LIFE OR DEATH.
SOLDIERS

DONT GO BACK TO THE WAR.

For many have died from Diarhoea and Dysentery in your Regiment, now take warning and do not return without supplying your knapsacks with a bottle of Dr Strickland's Anti Cholera Mixture—remember how many were saved last year by taking it after being discharged and sent from the hospitals as incurable. One dose will immediately relieve the most severe case of Diarrhoea or Dysentary.—It is acknowledged by the faculty to be the only medicine known to cure Chronic Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Now dont neglect it, for on your return a change of diet and water, etc., will most certainly bring on Diarrhoea and a 50 cent bottle of Dr Strickland's Anti Cholera Mixture will cure you and several others. It will keep good in any climate. Do not fail to tell your comrades to put a bottle of it in their knapsacks.

Sold by Druggists and prepared only by Dr A Strickland, 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and for sale by W WARD,

April 13, 1864 Coshocton

Dr. Chas. R. Sanderson,

Formerly of Bellevu Hospital, N. Y

Senior Surgeon to Kings County Hospital can again be consulted at the Rail-Road Hotel, Coshocton the

24th, 25th and 26th of each Month.

Commencing in April. Charges reasonable.

☞Consultation free☜

April 6, 1864.

'Good Bread for the people,"
AT THE
NEW BAKERY,

MAIN STREET—NEAR THE DEPOT.

COSHOCTON.

GABRIEL LORENZ would respectfully inform the citizens of Coshocton and vicinity, that he has opened a new Bakery and Grocery at the stand formerly occupied by John Mortine.—Where he will keep constantly on hand a supply of Good Fresh Bread, [Wheat and Rye,] Baked Daily.

Good Fresh Cakes always on hand.

☞Families, Parties, Wedding and Pic Nic parties supplied with Cake, Confectionery, &c, at the shortest notice.

May 6, 1863

Attachment.

M Shoffner & Bro Plffs } Before Nathan Buckvs } law, J. P., of Jefferson Township, Co-
Christian Meese, Def't } shocton County, Ohio, on the 23d day of August, 1864, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of $412 23.

M. SHOFFNER & BRO.

August 29, 1864

Internal Revenue
TAX NOTICE.

Parties interested will take notice that their License Tax for the year ending May 21st, 1865, is now due,—and immediate payment is required. The law imposes a penalty of three times the amount of tax, for doing business which by law requires a license, without one, and the Courts may add imprisonment for two years.

If the tax is not paid soon, it will be my duty to enforce the law and exact the penalty.

I am also prepared to receive the annual Tax assessed on Income and Carriages.

☞Nothing but National Currency can be received in payment of Tax.

JAMES DRYDEN, Dep'y. Collector,
4th Div., 13th Dist.

Coshocton, June 20th, 1861.

HARDWARE!
NEW GOODS!



S. HARBAUGH,

Having removed to his splendid new three story Brick Building on the

Corner of Second and Cadiz Sts.,

Has filled it from cellar to garret with the best stock of Hardware ever brought to this county, consisting of Shell Cuttlery, Pocket Knives, Shears, Scissors, Table Knives & Forks, Spoons, Dinner Bells, Mincing Knives, Rifles and Shot Guns, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Crossent and Circular Saws. Nails of all kinds, a general assortment of Iron Nail Rods, and also a general assortment of

Carpenters' Tools.
Coopers' Tools.
Blacksmiths' Tools.
Saddlery.
Harvesting Tools.
Miscellaneous articles

STOVES!

We have a great variety of Cooking Stoves, embracing all the leading improvements and most elegant patterns Among these is the Empire State Stove, the handsomest Stove ever manufactured. Also the Eureka Air Tight Cooking Stove, for coal or wood, and all other descriptions of Stoves, such as Air-Tight and other Parlor Stoves. Shop Stoves of every kind, Parlor and office Stoves, &c.

Tin and Copper Ware.

A large assortment of Tin Ware, consisting of every article usually kept or called for at the most extensive city establishments. Copper Ware, &c, &c.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the articles we have on hand. They were selected with care, and may be relied upon as being as good and as cheap as they can be had elsewhere in Ohio.

N. B—Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Pig mettle, old Stoves, Beeswax, Geese Feathers &c., received in exchange for goods.

May 20, 1863.

ISAAC HAGANS,
District Auctioneer
NEW-CASTLE, O.



The undersigned having obtained the necessary License of District Auctioneer, respectfully offers his services to Administrators, Assignees, and the public in general. And will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

☞Address in person, or by letter at New-Castle, Coshocton County, Ohio

March 30, 1861. ISAAC HAGANS.

To Farmers and Horse Dealers
TRY J. S. WILLIAMS'
Spanish Ointment.
A NEW REMEDY.

For the permanent cure of the following Diseases,—Blood-Spavin, Wind-Galls, Sweeny, Callouses, Lumps on the Shoulder, Bruises.

It has cured several cases of Ring-Bone.

Reference is made to the following persons in Coshocton County, who have used it:

David Bellhart, of Monroe Tp., cured a bad case of Blood Spavin

Joseph Pettit of Monroe Tp. has used it.

S. Severns, Jefferson Tp., used it for Ring-Bone

Henry Heck, Bethlehem Tp, " " "

J Montgomery, " " "

Wilson Durlin, " used it for callous

William Crawford, Jefferson Tp., for ring-bone

John Perry, " " callous

Andrew Weatherwax, Clark Tp.

Adam Miller, Monroe Tp., used it for ring-bone

Samuel C. Burrell, and hosts of others recommend it.

For sale by
WILLIAM WARD, Coshocton.
WILLIAM BADD, Warsaw.

March 23, 1864.

French Breakfast and Dinner
COFFEE.

Owing to the very high price of Coffee, and the great difficulty in introducing a good, uniform and reliable article our customers have often expressed a wish that they could be supplied from first hands. It was the intention of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

to do a strictly Tea business, but as we have had some customers living at a distance that have relied upon us to supply them exclusively with Tea and Coffee, it being inconvenient for them to come to New York, The Great Tea and Coffee Emporium of this country—and as our Tea Taster was possessed of information relating to a Coffee that could be furnished at a moderate price, and give universal satisfaction, and at the same time afford the retailer a handsome profit—we have been compelled to supply those parties. THIS COFFEE HAS BECOME SO POPULAR with our customers and their sales have increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to make large additions to our machinery, which will enable us to supply a few more customers with it. We will therefore send it, to those who may order.

It is Fast Superseding all other Coffees

This coffee has been used for more than a century in Paris, and since its introduction into this country it has been in use by some of the leading French Restaurants here. The Parisians are said to be the best judges of coffee; and the great favor in which it is held by them is the best recommendation that can be produced for its fine flavor and healthy effects upon the human system.

We put up but one grade of this coffee, and that is of a quality that our customers have found from experience will give perfect satisfaction and meet all the demands of their trade. It is the lowest price that we can recommend.

We do all our business on the most extensive scale, buy by the cargo and sell at only two cents per pound profit.

We put up this Coffee in Barrels only of 125 pounds each. This method of putting it up saves from 2 to 5 cents per pound to the consumer, and by its being in a large quanity it retains its fine flavor much longer in this form than any other. We send with each barrel Show-Cards, Circulars and Posters, to assist the dealer to introduce it to his customers. We hope our customers will take pains to have them well posted up and distributed, as it will be to their advantage to do so.

This Coffee we warrant to give perfect satisfaction, and if it does not please, the purchaser has the priviledge of returning the whole or part of it within 60 days, and having his money refunded together with all the expenses of transportation both ways.

We issue a price Circular of our TEAS AND COFFEES, which we are glad to send free to all who wish it. Consumers of Coffee should enquire for the *French breakfast and dinner, Coffee* and be sure that it was purchased of the

Great American Tea Company,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
35 & 37 VESEY STREET, New York

July 27—3m

100 PAPERS FLOWER SEEDS

Just received at WARD'S Drug Store,

DURNOS Catarrh Snuff,

or sale by WM. WARD.

W. C. Robacks Stomach's Bitters

For sale by WM WARD

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, &c. for sale Ward's Drug Store.

J BORDENKIRCHER
AT THE
Pittsburg Clothing Store
SECOND STREET, COSHOCTON.

One door north of the American House.

Has on hand a full and well selected stock of

spring & summer
Clothing.

HATS CAPS UMBRELLAS,

&c, of the most fashionable style, best materia and workmanship.

Call and examine. You will get no JEW goods at this establishment, as none are kept on hand. My old customers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, and bring as many wee ones as they please, as I am determined to sell AS LOW OR A LITTLE LOWER than similar articles can be procured at any other store in this or adjoining counties.

Oct. 1 1863.

NEW GOODS!
AT
S. LAMBERSON'S,
Canal Lewisville.

I have just returned from the East with one of the largest and most magnificent

Stocks OF GOODS,

ever brought to this market, many of them being new styles of DRESS GOODS, never introduced before, and all bought at a lower rate than any that have been purchased this season, and will be sold at small profits. He defies competition in style, quality and price, and invites the ladies to call and examine his Goods, consisting of an endless variety of

Splendid Plaid Valencias,
Delains, new & beautiful Patterns,
CHALLIES, of splendid styles.
Shawls, Bonnets, & Hats.
SILK GOODS, Head Nets, Ribbons, &c.
The best PRINTS ever before offered.
Bleached and Brown MUSLINS,
Tweeds, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.
Cloths, Cassimeres, & Satinets.
Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Caps.

Our assortment of TRIMMINGS, Furnishing Goods and Notions cannot be excelled in this county.

A Large and Elegant Assortment of
QUEENSWARE.
A full and complete assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES.

☞The highest market price paid for country Produce.

☞The highest market rates in Cash paid for WHEAT. S. LAMBERSON,

Canal Lewisville, May 20, 1863.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he has permanently located in Coshocton for the purpose of Manufacturing & repairing Hats in all its branches. All kinds of Hats made to order, at prices to suit these war times Silk and woolen goods colored black Shop on Main street one door west of the Denney corner near the Public Square All kinds of Shipping furs, and Lambs wool wanted for which I will pay the highest market price

JAS. H. DONOHEW,
formerly of Zanesville & Dresden, Ohio

February 19, 1862-tf

Notice to Teachers.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS of Coshocton County, will meet at the Union School House in Coshocton on the

2d and 4th SATURDAYS of March, April, September, October, November, and December,—and on the

4th SATURDAY of the remaining months of the year.

☞Examinations will commence promptly at at 9 o'clock, A. M

By a recent change in the School Law, hereafter each Male applicant will be required to pay to the Board of Examiners, before entering upon examination, a fee of Fifty Cents.—and each Female applicant a fee of Thirty-Five Cents.

Applicants are also required to furnish a stamped envelope with their address written thereon, in which the result of their examination will be forwarded to them by mail.

J. M. FINLEY, Clerk.

April 1, 1864.

Cassingham & Shaw,

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they still continue the

Boot, Shoe and Finding Store,

On Main street, opposite the Post Office in Coshocton; where they keep constantly on hand (or will manufacture to order,) a general assortment of

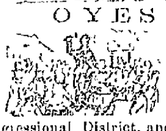
Men's Calf, Kip, and heavy Boots and Brogans,
Also Ladies, Misses and Children's
Bootees, together with a general assortment of
Findings, such
as Calf, Morocco, and
Lining Skins, Boot Trees,
Lasts, Thread, Nails, &c, &c., Also

SOLE LEATHER

Having none but the best of workmen in our employ, and using the best of materials, we flatter ourselves that we can sell as good work and at as low prices, as any other house in the country

The highest price will be paid in Cash for

Hides and Skins.



OYES OYES!
NOTICE TO ALL
WHOM THIS MAY
CONCERN:

The undersigned is one of the best Auctioneers in the Thirteenth Congressional District, and will promptly attend to all who may favor him with a call. Address him by mail, at Warsaw, or in person in Bedford Township, Coshocton County, Ohio

THOMAS R REYNOLDS

March 23, 1861—1yr District Auctioneer.

MATRIMONIAL.—If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, "without money and without price," valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, no matter how old how ugly or how poor. This is a reliable affair. The information will cost you nothing; and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked.

Address SARAH B. LAMBERT.

June 1—4w Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.

Terrible Disclosures.

SECRETS FOR THE MILLION.

A most valuable and wonderful publication.—A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings, Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual Disorders of every kind, with Never Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of Dr Hunter has long been and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped will be forwarded free of postage, to any part of the United States, for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, Address post paid, Dr HUNTER, No 3 Division street, New York.

May 25—1yr.

George Roush's Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of George Roush, deceased, late of Crawford Township, Coshocton County, Ohio.

PETER LENHART.

Dated this 22d day of August, 1864.—*

Acard to the suffering

Swallow two or three hogsheads of 'Buchans 'Tonic Bitters,' 'Sarsaparilla,' 'Nervous Antidotes, &c., &c, and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days—They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427, Broadway, New York.
Agent for the United States.

P. S—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which will be ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. Aug 8—3m

THE SCANDINAVIAN Remedies

"No coal-up Uncle contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER
and
BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula,	*Liver Complaint,*
Skin Diseases,	*Female Complaints,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Syphilis,*
Old Sores,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Sick Headache,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
Tumors,	*Eruptions,*
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.	

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels,*
Dizziness, etc.	

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of New York, and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Office and Manufactory, Nos. 56, 58, 60, and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, O.

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Wm. Vara, Coshocton, Ohio.
Dryden & Co, Coshocton
James Wilkins, Coshocton
A L Burns, Roscoe
C Houser, Wakatomika
John Thompson, West-Carlisle
John Coles, West-Lafayette
Richmond & Peck, Orange
J Cannahan, Monnsville
P Thompson & Co, West Bedford
David Brelsford, Jacobsport
A J Cumming, West-Carlisle
Wright & Pancake, Warsaw
W A McMehan, Walhonding
E Peart & Co, Coalport
Elijah Copeland, New Castle
McVey & Linebaugh, Walhonding
J & H Hay, Canal Lewisville
C & P Holmerick, Chili
And by all Druggists.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, O.

July 15, 1863

COOPER'S BALM, for the cure of Dysentery, diarrœa, &c., for sale by WARD

SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, for Sby sale WM WARD for

MCKINZIE'S PASTE for sale by WM WARD

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